Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. Philadelphia, October 6, 1838. Whole No. 897.

NEW BRIGHTON HOTEL, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber has taken the elegant Hotel recently erected in New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, was taken from an original drawing made for the purpose, and finished last winter.

It was to have been finished previous to this time, but the distress that has pervaded all parts of the United States, caused by the measures of the last administration, and the consequent pressure on all classes of people in this District, together with other improvements to be commenced immediately.

New Brighton, whether we look to its geographical advantages, the salubrity of its atmosphere, its immense water power, its canal navigation, its fine facilities for boating and pleasure, and the graceful native slopes by which they are surrounded are one and all calculated to give it a most enviable reputation. The consequence is that this elegant establishment has not yet been completed.

New Brighton is most admirably situated on the east bank of the Beaver River, at its falls, about three miles above its junction with the Ohio, and at the head of steam boat navigation. In 1838 it was comparatively a wilderness; but the immense water power in its immediate vicinity, and its capacity for improvement to an unlimited extent has caused a rapid growth. Manufactories and mills are rapidly increasing.

There are now in course of completion in addition to those already erected, a manufactory for Wilson Carpets, another for the manufacture of Carpets on the principle of Bell's Loom, an elegant and accomodating Hotel, a three story oil mill, a three story grist mill, together with other improvements to be commenced immediately.

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The undersigned has taken the above Hotel, and it is hoped a transient blight over the unfortunate pressure on all classes of people in this District, has for the time thrown a partial shade over the prospects of a romantic stream, that half encircles the town—whether we look to the inexhaustable beds of coal, of iron, of lime, of salt, and the fine building stone, with which the neighbourhood abounds, or to the genial temperature and rapid advancement in population, arts, manufactures, commerce, and the wonderful facilities now to become the centre of a large and flourishing town of many thousand inhabitants.—Gould.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE GUERILLA.

BY T. WITCOTTE.

Down dashing from his mountain heights, the Spanish Guerilla came;
And spread around his rapid track, death, carnage, blood and flame,
Fierce passions centered in his heart, and nerved his sinewy arms,
And hurried him, as onward dealer, which knows no feeling dismay.
Fast, flinching not, he rushed to war, and proudly forth he went,
Soon trampled victims with heavy hand where'er he course he bent,
Yet those were crowded in his path, and met his death ready'd armed,
And blows fell fast, as the fierce snow blast, when the north wind is storm'd.
The melt shot from his carabine brought many at night,
Home left,
And stooped the dreams of noble deeds, ere yet their touch
Had kindled the fire of noble deeds, ere yet their touch
Had kindled the flame of noble deeds, ere yet their touch
Had kindled the flame of noble deeds, ere yet their touch
All Hatred triumphed in his breast, and over Mercy reigned,
And reached his way where dark disarray, flew, with the steam wounds it used.
And groans and sighings breathed around, his tutelary rage portray!
Oh why was mercy cast aside, and anger dark put on!
And sere hermione, a holy train, far from his memory flown!
Oh! view the black and blasted spot, where once his home was seen,
Ask where the worshipped wife now is, that once in pride she trod!
The cheerful children, where are they? who threw their smiles around.
To greet as they, as home heaven drew, to shake the thirsty ground.
Down on that spot where love had lived, and lulled his life to play,
Fell a shower of children's joy, stilled in the voice of mirth,
No more shall be on cheerful glee, no more shall bless or hear,
Nor be alone the only one whom with their rage the ormed,
Mount, to glut, they sought for men, relations friends, dispersed.
Yet was the ground with golden blood their harpy homes drowned,
The country's bloom, was turned to gloom, the country's peace made void.
Yet urging them from mount and plain, the ruined country's peace made void.
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Revenging ardore armed their hand, and thirse to quench their woes!
Loud and relentless heard they then, the life entreating prayer,
Yet Pity fled with loved ones dead, and left their pathless lair!
Nothing! what story is it I'm to be telling you?
Something funny."
"O, reh, my heart is bothered with, em for you. I don't know what I'll tell you. Are you cute at all?"
"I don't know. Only maddling, I believe."
"Well, then, I'll tell you a story of a boy that dug-ged Europe for tuiteness—so that if you have a mind to be ready when long you'll hear and tell the question that ill be put to you, you can learn it there hear in a minute, and may be you'll get to one time or another, when the charge of the house is left in your hands."
"Well, I'll try."
"I will, then, do that. Go on with your dress, and I'll harness my jaunting car, and you can ride to receive Mr. Cormac."
In a space of half an hour a loud roar her niece, and leaning forward with her chin on her hand, commenced the following tale.
"There was a boy there, long ago, and they had a son that they didn't know rightly what to do with him, for they had no call upon him, for they had not money to get him Latin enough for a priest, and there was only poor the day laborers in the country. "I'll tell you what I'll do, says the father, says he: "I'll make a thief of him, says he: "and he'll be a better hand at it than even the roguery—or more money-making for a boy that would be thinking about it. In that he was says the wife, making answer to him: "but what if you get a mishap to the boy, and he take him for an apprentice in such a business."
"Then I'll say that he's my husband to her again. "I'll send him to Kerry. Sorrow one better would you get at the business any where, than there was every boy that was born in it, and the bond he'll come home to us a good hand at his business." Passable, indeed, says the wife, "but what if he be taken, quite proud in himself. "Well, I'll tell you what it is, says the husband, "I have a fine horse in my stable, and I'll put a guard upon him to-night—and it your son be that great hand that he's reported to be, let him come and steal him out from among the guard, and I'll make him a present of him, and he shall have my daughter in marriage, and my estate, when I die, says he. "I agree to that surely, says the poor man. "But if he fails," says the gentleman, "I'll prosecute him, and have him hanged, and you down with him, for serving his time to a thief; a thing that's cleerly against all law," says he. "I'll be content, barring that *whishtho* the father set up when he heard this. "O, murther, sir, says he, "and sure he will, you know, that if a spirit itself was there he couldn't steal the horse that would be guarded there—let alone a boy poor boy," says he, "and how will it be with us, or what did we ever do to you, sir, that you'd have such a hard thing to hang a man for not stealing a thing is droll, surely! but rather than your mind easy, father, my master answered, think how much better that boy he would of eating a boiled potato." Well, the bird was to be a great spirits when he got her boy talk so stout, although he wasn't without having his own misgivings about the matter, too. The key set to work when the evening drew on, and dressed himself like an old *bacnagh*,* with a thread freize coat, and hose, and stockings without any soles to 'em, with an old cadoon of straw he put over the soles of his hand, it is the can under his arm. To what he had in the tin can, I don't know, but I'm sure there was with a little poppy juice squeezed into it, to make them sleepy that would be after drinking it. Well and good. Minny, my child, he made toward the gentleman's house, and when he was passing the harbor window, he saw a beautiful young lady as fair as a lily, and with a fine blush, entirely fitting her cheeks, sitting at work by the light of her self. So he took off his hat and turned out his toes, and said made it as a bow quite regular, "I declare to my heart, says the young lady, speaking to her servant that stood behind her, "I wouldn't desire to not to have given him that—if he had a better *shoal* of clothes upon the coal, or the loss of him, at all, at all, but if looking stone, with which the neighbourhood abounds, and the iron ore, that there is such a ragged advancement in population, arts, manufactures, commerce, and the wonderful facilities now to become the centre of a large and flourishing town of many thousand inhabitants.—Gould.

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"Oh, bubbo!—rest easy, darling—and I'll tell you nothing but what story is it I'm to be telling you?"

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*A lane man—idiomatically, beggar man.

She found Minny seated, with one hand clasped in those of a young soldier, dressed in the uniform of the White Knight, who was chatting with all the artlessness in the world. The young man was a close fitting frame, which displayed a handsome form to the best advantage, and contrasted well with the bronzed and flowing drapery of his mantle. The *herade* of green cloth, which had confined his hair, was laid aside; and it was a pattern gypsie appeared he was, which held a bright skein and phiol. The appearance of both figure-cooling ingredients of bath concoctions, secure of present, and confident of future happiness, formed a picture.

"Which no-ne would omit and more perhaps would sigh at."

A picture, which would bring back pleasing recollections enough to sweeten the temper of the sourest pair that Hymen ever dismuted, and to which Time's consolatory tone the archangelic trio that ever dedicated his hearth to Dian and subridge.

The swelling proceeded as the eve of a bridal should, and was made up of the rich confluence of mirth and mischief. The lovers had been acquainted from childhood; and every one knew them well enough to have no fear for their fortunes, and a share in the happiness which they enjoyed. The sun had been sinking in the west, and Minny in compliance with the wish of her old aunt, as she following words, to an air, which was only remarkable for its simplicity and tenderness:—

I.

I love my love in the morning,
For she, like morn, is soft and kind;
Her blushing cheek, its crimson streak,
Its clouds, for golden hair!
Her charms, she knows, as soft and kind;
Her tears, as dewy showers!
And her voice, the tender whispering wind
That stirs the early flowers.

II.

I love my love in the morning,
I love my love at noon;
For she is like the cooling rill of light,
Yet mild as autumn's noon!
Her beauty in my bosom's sun,
Her love, my harvest boon,
And I will love my darling one,
Till even that sun shall fade.

III.

I love my love in the morning,
I love my love in even;
Her smile's soft play is like the ray
That lights the western heaven.
I loved her when the sun was high,
I loved her when he rose;
But, hear! the dirge of day's nigh
Was murmuring at its close.

The song was scarcely ended, when Minny felt her arm grasped with no gentle force by the young soldier. Turning round, in some alarm, she beheld a sight which filled her with fear and anxiety. Her lover fell erect in his chair, gazing fixedly at her, with a countenance which a strong and whitish light shone full upon his face and person. It was an interesting one, and Minny, sufficiently at ease to conceive what the cause could be, of this extraordinary appearance.

"Minny," said her lover, "look yonder! it is a candle burning on the very summit of the rock above us!" Although he had in bending every free upon the table, the flame does not appear to alter or change in the slightest degree. Look at it!"

"Do not look!" exclaimed the old aunt, with a shrill cry—"May heaven be about us! do not look at it, Minny, my child!" Too late!

Minny clasped her hands, and sank back into her chair.

"Let some one close the window," said the young soldier, speaking in a faint tone, "I am blind! I cannot close the window myself!"

The old woman advanced cautiously toward the casement, and looked out. There was a broomstick, at the utmost stretch of her arm, from the window, and on the summit of this, Minny, recovering from her astonishment, darted at her an indignant look, ran to the window herself, and shut it with a violence which made the whole house tremble.

"What can that strange light?" asked the young soldier, looking somewhat relieved.

With some shudders, and a few apoplectic groans and oscillations of the head, the old story-teller informed him that the light in its appearance was commensural with the rock itself, and that it usually foreboded considerable misfortune to the person who was unfortunate enough to see it. Minny turned back, and with the shoulders, up to the rafters, when he drew the horse from under him, and then hanging by the reins from the window sill became him, he led the horse out of the stable, and had him home at his own door, in the space of half an hour, and made up comfortably in a little out-house. That was the old story as he woke on the morning and saw the horse stolen—"if it was an angel that was there," says he, "it was a thousand times cleverer than that." And the same thing he said to the landlord, when he met him in the field the same morning. "It's true for you indeed, said the gentleman, "nothing could be cleverer than that." So I take it as a bet, that you and yourself will give me your company at the house of me, and I'll make you a present of a handsome fortune for my daughter."

"E, is it me that's to be your son-in-law?" exclaimed Cormac, stopping short in the dance, while he still retained the hand he had clasped during the chorus. "The gentleman again,—and I'll take no apology from you, sir," with good and hearty. "I'm thinking you're after making a fool of me, and you'll be after, pointing to a gallows, that was planted right opposite the gentleman's hall door. "I know—a pretty figure I'm making, says the son,—sure isn't it to hang to be the husband of Miss Minny, when the gentleman he a thing to means to give us our dinner first and our dessert after, as the English goes," says he. Well, on with them, and they found the company all waiting, a power of ladies and lords, and gentlemen, and they sat down to eat. "You're waiting, says Mun, making up to them, "you're free and welcome, I'm sure, to that same. You couldn't blame the time for taking after yourself, says the gentleman, "I'm sure." Indeed, says Mun, "I stole many a the thing in my time, but I never stole a father from any one that selfish;" says the young lady of the house. Well and good, they sat down and made a fine dinner, and after the cloth was removed, there was a toast to the health of the steward. "Well, says the gentleman, "I have one trial more to make of your wit—and I'll tell you what it is—you see that same rock that is in view, yonder? do you see it?" "I do, says Mun, "and I'll be after

SCIENTIFIC SELECTIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF LOWER CANADA.

Geology.—So far as we know, the geological structure of Lower Canada exhibits a granite country, accompanied with calcareous rocks of a soft texture, and in horizontal strata. The lower islands of the St. Lawrence appear to be merely occasional elevations of the vast granite strata that underlie the country; the Kamouraska islands and the Penguins in particular, which exhibit this appearance; and in Kamouraska and St. Anne's parishes large masses of primitive granite rise in sharp conical hills, in one instance to the height of 500 feet.

The banks of the St. Lawrence are in many places composed of a schistus substance in a decaying or mouldering condition, but still in every quarter, granite is found in strata more or less inclined to the horizon, but never parallel to it.—Cape Tourment, 30 miles below Quebec, is a round massive granite mountain, upward of a thousand feet high. The Saguenay runs in a chasm a thousand feet deep, through a mass of granite.—Cape Diamond in which the citadel of Quebec is situated, is gray granite mixed with crystals of Quartz and dark colored slate. The same kind of granite is found extending under the island of Montreal. From Quebec upward, a reddish or dark clay slate appears as the prevailing rock: and forms the bed of the St. Lawrence to Kingston and Niagara. Montreal Mountain is of the trap family, accompanied by lime stone with animal remains; a stratum of which also underlies the island at a small distance below the surface. Limestone with fossil remains, is also found in many places near the St. Lawrence; the bed of the Montmorenci at the celebrated Falls near to Quebec is primitive limestone.

It is supposed that the range of mountains on the north west of the St. Lawrence is rich in minerals; white marble has been discovered in the Ottawa, and iron ore in many places; particularly at St. Maurice, where it has been worked for many years, and found to make iron equal to the Swedish. At Moulin Baud near the mouth of the Saguaney, there is a vein of beautiful white marble, with a good water power along side for working it with. Also at Lake St. John at the head of that river, is found marble and limestone with marine shells. In the county of Sherbrooke is found black lead and roofing slate.

It is supposed that the whole country has been subjected to some violent convulsion subsequent to the deluge. In many parts there exist deep fissures, from six inches to two feet wide, as if they had been split by the action of fire or some volcanic shock. The Indians say some of these rents extend several miles in length, about a foot broad, and forty or fifty feet deep. It is believed that in the first voyage of Jacques Cartier up the St. Lawrence in 1535, he sailed on the northern side without meeting any obstacle, and that on the second voyage in 1540, he was stopped by a shoal and a point, where there had before been deep water. This point is called Eboulements—falling or sinking down. There is a manuscript in the Jesuits college at Quebec, which describes a succession of appalling earthquakes throughout the first half of 1663, by which great chasms were made in the earth, rivers forced out of their usual channels and compelled to seek new ones, and lakes formed where none previously existed.

At the same time a new island arose, hills were precipitated into the St. Lawrence, which caused it to become muddy as far as Tadousac, 150 miles below Quebec, and at the former place a shower of volcanic ashes fell into the river. The manuscript says this earthquake was universal over New France, New England and Acadia or Nova Scotia. The north coast below Quebec has since been subject to frequent shocks of earthquakes. The most alarming in late years was in 1757, when the earth cracked in many places, but without producing any accidents, except the fall of some chimnies: in the winter of 1791 it was again agitated for forty days though less violently than before. Slight shocks are still felt every year, and are most perceptible in the winter: their motion appears to be to the north-west.

October, 1785, there was at Quebec a dismal pitchy darkness, continuing about ten minutes at a time, and frequently repeated at twelve, two, three and four o'clock, the intervals being partly relieved by vast masses of clouds streaked with yellow, driving from the northward athwart the darkened sky, accompanied with sudden gusts of wind, with much thunder, lightning and rain; the latter extremely black, and mixed with ashes and black powder. In 1814 the same appearances took place, and the sun when it could be seen, seemed of a dark red color. The Indians account for all these phenomena by ascribing them to a great volcano which they say exists in Labrador. Mr. Gagnon has informed us that in December, 1791 at St. Paul's bay about 70 miles below Quebec he witnessed the flames of a vast volcano, which caused the whole atmosphere to appear one mass of fire, they were mixed with dark smoke thrown to a great height, and were accompanied with smart shocks.

The account of the earthquake of 1763 is corroborative of a tradition that was found among the Indians by the first settlers of the Shubenacadie in Nova Scotia—that the sand flats of Cobiquid Bay which are about 15 miles long, and four or five wide had formerly been a marsh, and had been about a century before sunk by an earthquake.

Soil.—In the soil of so large a country there must be a very great variety, yet there appears to be a certain degree of sameness running through the whole, it is in every part described as loam in some parts light, in others heavy, but rarely sand or clay in any great degree of purity. Above Richelieu rapids when the mountains begin to recede to the north and south the greater part of the soil near the river, is apparently of alluvial formation, consisting of a loose and light blackish earth, ten or twelve inches in depth lying on a stratum of clay. Up the north side of the river from Three Rivers its general character, immediately behind the river bottoms is light, toward the interior it becomes heavier, and on the northern range of mountains, poor and unfit for cultivation. On the south side of the river the level land as far east as the Yamaska, is more or less deep loam, in some places light, in others heavy. On the range of highlands extending further eastwardly the higher parts near the heads of the rivers are stony, but the soil still preserves a generall[y] any character, and further eastward on the peninsula of Gaspe, and along the Bay Chaleur it becomes a reddish [illegible]. Montreal island is generally alluvial in some places light loam, and in others [illegible] on a stratum of limestone with animal [illegible].

M. Bouchette says the general character of the soil is that of fertility; that hemp and flax grow luxuriantly, and that the latter is often sown as a first crop on new lands; the soil being generally too rich to the outset for grain.

In many cases, however, it is exhausted, and the returns small: the census of 1827 giving an average of only 5½ bushels of grain to an acre. The same author says that "the scientific rotation of crops is unknown to the Canadians; that they pursue the system handed down by their ancestors, unconscious, or heedless of the march of intellect abroad." Mr. Furguson, a [illegible] traveller in 1831, also says "The Canadian farmers also pursue the old Scottish practice (now exploded) in-field and out-field, taking crop after crop from their fields, until nothing but weeds remain; and looking to nature for that renovation which their own industry ought to have afforded. The same writer says that he was assured of the fact, that it was no ways unusual for the HABITANTS to haul their dung to the ice of the St. Lawrence to get rid of it.

We can also deduce evidence of the natural fertility of the soil, from the returns of the census. The quantity of land under arable crop in 1827 was 297,311 acres, and the quantity of hay raised 1,217,200 tons; allowing 2 1-12 loads of manure from each load of hay we have 3 loads per year per acre, or 9 loads per acre for each manuring in a course of 3 arable crops (three-fourth wheat) succeeded by hay. Our wonder therefore should not be that the crops are so small, but rather that they are not much smaller.

I have founded my calculation upon the quantity of hay consumed, because it does not appear that artificial manures are used: indeed it is known that the large quantities are in some places sufficient to go to waste.—*N. Brunswick [illegible].*

Baltimore County Court.—We give below an important decision made by the Judges of Baltimore County Court, in regard to the competency of a witness, during the progress of the case of Woodward *vs.* Robertson, which was decided yesterday.

During the progress of the trial, an individual was called as a witness for the Plaintiff, and when the usual oath was tendered to him by the Clerk, he refused to take it, stating at the time, that he was conscientious against swearing upon the bible. He was then asked whether he believed in the Christian Religion, and he refused to answer that question—stating however, that he believed in the existence of a Supreme Being—he afterward stated that he was willing to swear with uplifted hand, in the manner that the Covenanters are usually sworn. Upon being asked whether he believed in a state of future rewards and punishments, he stated that he believed that a man would be punished for his misdeeds in this world or hereafter. Being further asked whether he believed that if a man was punished in this world for his misdeeds he would also be punished in the world to come, he said it was hard to say what would be done with a man after he had left this world. He was then asked by the Court whether he believed that there would be hereafter a final judgment day, when all men would be punished for the misdeeds committed in this world; to which he replied, that he thought that it was highly probable that there would be such a day—whereupon the court directed him to stand aside and refused to permit him to be sworn.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Saturday Evening Post.

OCTOBER 6, 1838.

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THE SILK CULTURIST.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, AT SODUS.

A few days since we had the pleasure of spending a day at Sodus; and in that pleasant and fertile region, nothing more pleased us than the fine plantations of Chinese mulberry on the farm of Mr. Dunning, of that place. Nothing could more effectually demonstrate the adaptation of the soil and climate of the southern shore of Lake Ontario to the culture of the Mulberry, and the growing of silk, than a visit to this plantation, and examination of the beautiful cocoons produced from worms fed on the foliage of these trees or plants the present season. Desirous of ascertaining the extent, and the expense of such a plantation we addressed a note to the proprietor to which he kindly responded, and which is appended to this notice. After receiving Mr. Dunning's note, we had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Smith, a gentleman formerly from Sodus, but now of Burlington, N. Jersey, and one who is largely interested in the extensive mulberry plantations and silk manufactories establishing near that place. They are feeding a million of worms the present season, and intend to double the number the next year. We regretted to learn, however, that it was the intention of those interested in the mulberry plantation of Mr. Dunning to remove the whole to Philadelphia, where they were wanted for feeding worms, and to supply the increasing demand for plants. We hope that some gentlemen who feel an interest in the culture of the silk will take measures to prevent the whole being taken from this section of the country, as their rapid growth and magnificent foliage, so much exceeding that of the common kinds, proves that the plants are of the most approved varieties of the Morus Multicaulis.

"SODUS, Sept. 8th, 1838.

MR. W. GAYLORD—Sir: Your note soliciting information respecting the mulberry trees which I am raising, is received, and with pleasure I will endeavor briefly to answer your queries to the best of my ability.

The trees are the true Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese mulberry; and were obtained partly from Connecticut, and partly from Philadelphia, where they were formerly imported from France.

Thirty-five hundred trees, of last year's growth, were brought here last spring, averaging from eighteen to twenty-four inches in length, many of which were more or less injured, so as to prevent the germination of at least one-third the number. They were planted out about the middle of May on three-fourths of an acre of ground, by placing them end to end, in shallow furrows, three or four feet apart, and covering the whole lightly, root and trunk.

The expense of planting and hoeing has not exceeded ten dollars, and there are now growing about fifteen thousand trees, ranging from two to five feet in height, loaded with foliage, some leaves measuring ten inches in diameter.

Only about three thousand worms have been fed from these trees, and this merely for experiment, and they have succeeded admirably; producing very fine straw colored cocoons. Judging from the quantity of leaves consumed by these worms, one hundred thousand might have been fed from these trees without the least injury to them. Trees of this description are now selling at fifty cents each in Philadelphia, and the vicinity.

Yours, &c. J. D. DUNNING."

We are inclined to think that Mr. Dunning has underrated the number of trees produced, and the number of the worms that might have been fed from them without injury to the plants, as he certainly has the size of the leaves, many of which we found to be from eleven to thirteen inches in length, and from ten to twelve inches in width. The ease with which the foliage can be gathered is at once apparent to all; and the great avidity with which the worms will feed on such leaves in preference to the common mulberry is evident to all who have made the experiment. We were assured by Mrs. Everett, of Onondaga, that the worms would immediately leave the foliage of the white mulberry, when presented with that of the Chinese, and its rapid growth, and tender texture would indicate that such preference is natural. The immense profits made from this three-fourths of an acre will not fail to arrest the attention of the reader. Admitting the cost of the plants was the same as their value now, as stated by Mr. Dunning, and that the cost of packing, transportation, and cultivation, was one hundred dollars, the capital invested would be $3,000. At the rate of fifty cents a plant, (and Mr. Smith assures us that the average value of the lot when delivered at Philadelphia will exceed that sum,) the value of trees is now $7,500; supposing, as stated by Mr. Dunning, there are only fifteen thousand plants, leaving a profit of near four thousand dollars; or rather more than cent. per cent. on the capital invested for one year.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Silk in Florida.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 15th ult. says:

We have been presented with a specimen of sewing silk, raised and manufactured by a daughter of Major Lee, at his plantation on the Armonia. This sample consists of some two dozen skeins of a variety of colors, and in quality it is pronounced by competent judges equal to any brought to this place.

So great is the progress in the Northern and Eastern States of this most important branch of culture, that our friends the Messrs. Prince & Sons, of Flushing, L. I. Thursday concluded the sale, to one company alone, amounting to sixty-five thousand dollars, for that individual food for the silk worm, the Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Tree, now grown in such perfection in their beautiful and extensive gardens.

Important Invention.—There has lately been invented, and is now in successful operation in the family of a respected member of the Society of Friends, in Rhode Island, a very simple machine by which the silk is by one operation reeled directly from the cocoons into sewing silk and silk twist of a very superior quality, and suitable for immediate use.

Silk Culture in Connecticut.—Raw silk is now produced in Connecticut at a cost of $1 50 per pound, for which the producer receives a bounty from the State of $1 50, and sells the silk readily at $6 a pound, making a clear gain therefore of that sum for every pound, and the demand is greater than the supply.

Ought not our own State foster our citizens by offering similar encouragement to this most important culture.

The silk worm flourishes in our country to a perfection and extent unknown, we believe, in any other. As an instance, we may cite that at the establishment of the Hon. Ambrose Spencer, near Albany, out of one lot of 40,000 silk worms, hatched during the present season, but four were lost.

By preserving the eggs in a cool place, a cellar, or well, or ice house, of a permanent temperature, they can be taken out any time and hatched whenever the worm is wanted.—*Evening Star.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

MR. TUCKER.—Being a subscriber to your useful paper, we find it devoted to the promotion of agriculture and diffusion of farming and horticultural information. The cultivation of the mulberry and the rearing of the silk worm, we discover has occupied a share of your attention, and we presume you will readily publish any thing in this connection that will aid the public weal.

There is no necessity for saying at this late hour, that the cultivation of the mulberry and the growing of silk will soon become an important branch of useful industry, and a source of wealth to the United States, for it is already acknowledged by universal consent, that the American climate and soil is as congenial to silk growing, and the sons of America as well calculated for manufacturing operations, as any nation in the world.

You are no stranger, we presume, to yankee enterprise and Connecticut perseverance; and are therefore aware that they have done wonders in that state for many years in silk growing operations, having realised a profit with no better food for the silk worm than the common white mulberry, but recently, however, the Morus Multicaulis was offered them, and they immediately commenced testing its qualities and estimating its real worth, and their long experience in the mulberry had qualified them to decide correctly; and when they became thus satisfied with its superior worth, and found by experience that the roots standing in the earth will endure our winters, and send forth an increased number of stalks every year, they adopt its use and push forward its cultivation with all their energy and skill, and are now increasing and vending it by thousands and tens of thousands, and we are informed have commenced cutting down their white mulberry trees, as no longer of use.

And, sir, we are prepared to say, without fear of contradiction, that the deliberate conclusion and doings of those so immediately and deeply interested, will speak loud, and nothing can prevent it from being heard and felt in every part of this Republic.

You are aware, we conclude, that a special committee of Congress, in a late report, have informed us of more individuals and companies already engaged in this enterprise than is generally known, and in some states are companies extensively engaged in raising the mulberry, feeding the silk worm, and manufacturing silk goods of a superior quality, and with an encouraging prospect; and their report speaks decidedly in favor of this cultivation, and urges the propriety of its increase in every state, not only as a profit to those engaged in it, but as a source of wealth to the United States which will add another link to the chain of our independence.

Very little is known in this region about the cultivation of the mulberry or rearing the silk worm. Something has been attempted with the Morus alba (common white mulberry,) but with little or no profit, the cultivators having no faith in the durability of the Morus Multicaulis, (Chinese mulberry.)

There has been a prevailing opinion, not only here but elsewhere, that the Morus Multicaulis is too tender a tree to endure our northern winters, yet there has been some honorable exceptions to this opinion; and as its history informs us it was introduced into the United States from two different places, we are therefore induced to believe that one kind is hardier than the other, from the fact that the kind we have, endured well the two last winters. We commenced the cultivation of this mulberry in the spring of 1836, with 250 small trees and 1500 cuttings, all Morus Multicaulis. The first winter we left 20 trees standing in the open field and unprotected from the weather, and cut down to the ground 34 trees, and covered the stumps with a trifle of straw manure. They all lived and did well. Those we cut down to the ground sent out from their roots, the next spring, an increased number of shoots, some of which, in that season, growed about 7 feet high. The fall after, which was last fall, we cut all our trees down to the ground, and buried the tops in earth till spring for cuttings and layers, in order to increase our trees more rapidly, and we have succeeded this season far beyond our expectations. Our trees will now number about 20,000, and an equal number of cuttings. No tree or shrub that we have been acquainted with is more tenacious of life or easier cultivated or can be more rapidly multiplied than the Morus Multicaulis; and we consider the kind we have will endure our winters as well as our forest trees in general under similar circumstances.

It is very desirable that all our farmers should commence the cultivation of the Morus Multicaulis without loss of time, and we do think they would if they were more informed with reference to its worth and the ease with which it may be cultivated.

One of the letters accompanying the late Report, says it is no more to cultivate an acre of land with the mulberry than with corn. If each farmer would devote only one acre of land to the Morus Multicaulis, it would yield him from 100 to 300 lbs. raw silk a year, in proportion to the fidelity with which the cultivation and feeding is performed; but assuming the lesser quantity (100 lbs. from an acre,) it would yield the cultivator a greater profit than any other product from the soil. If the farmer can be induced to believe these estimates are correct, he will not fail to commence with the Morus Multicaulis; and we have estimates of this description so often repeated, and from sources that ought not to be doubted, that we can hardly question but that the farmers will wish to embark in this enterprise if they can know where the best kind of Morus Multicaulis can be found. It is truly a scarce article, although many thousands have been imported and hundreds of thousands grown in this country; yet the demand has not been supplied, and it is doubtful whether it will be for some years to come. The more that is known of its worth, the greater is the demand. Although it multiplies rapidly it cannot keep pace with the call.

We can spare a few thousand trees and cuttings to those who apply first, and if any of your numerous subscribers wish a few hundred of each, the sooner they let us know it the more sure they may be of accommodation. We have multiplied them so fast that we will afford them considerably lower than we had to pay when we purchased in 1836.

A writer in the Farmer and Gardener advises, as the result of experience, to purchase the mulberry in the fall of the year. He says that this mulberry is so tenacious of life that if it is kept through the fall and winter buried in the ground to the depth of nine or twelve inches below the surface, it will be just as fresh in the spring as when first taken up out of the ground, and then his trees or cuttings are on hand and he can have the benefit of the earlier season of growing without that danger of delay others have suffered who put off their purchase until the spring of the year. Our experience confirms us in the above opinion.

We have fed a few worms every year since we commenced the cultivation of the mulberry, and have not discovered any necessity for the use of the hygrometer or thermometer. We find them to be animals which need food and a rational share of attention and care like other animals, and the better they are attended to, the better will be the result. Our second crop this year are now winding their cocoons in very good order. Yours, with respect,

S. E. GIBBS & SON.

Troy, September 17th, 1838.

AMERICAN SILK AGENCY, Oct. 4, 1838.

MR. ATKINSON—Please publish the following letter of Mr. S. Whitmarsh, and oblige

Your friend, S. C. CLEVELAND,
No. 5 Bank street.

From the Northampton Courier.

MR. ATWILL,—

Sir—I have just returned from a short journey to the South, and was much surprised and mortified to find that the numerous anonymous articles upon the Mulberry and Silk Worm, which have appeared in the Courier within the last eighteen months, have been attributed to me; and as they have invented theories and advanced arguments which I should blush to acknowledge as mine, I would take this opportunity to say, that *I have never written one word, nor sanctioned one article,* in any paper except under my own signature, and that such will ever be my course.

The cultivation of the Mulberry and Silk Worm is a matter of so much importance to the country, and such is the standing, character and wealth of the numerous persons and companies now engaging in it at the South and West, that its ultimate success is certain. I am prepared to prove that a merchantable article of raw silk can be raised in this country at a lower price than either France or Italy, and that *we can, if we will,* export raw silk in payment of the immense importation of manufactured silks. The South and West are doing well. But what shall I say of New England? than which there is no better soil nor climate in the world for the production of silk. And need I say her population will yield to none in point of enterprise and industry? Her hills *must* be covered with the mulberry,—her sons and daughters *must* engage in this honorable, profitable, and pleasant employment. I say, *plant Mulberry Trees,* and if you will not use them yourself, you cannot leave a better property to your children.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL WHITMARSH.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1838.

TRADE WITH HAYTI.

The new tariff of Hayti, which took place on the 15th of August, reduces the duties upon foreign imports about one-fourth. Any benefit which might be expected to be derived to our trade from this reduction, is defeated by the fact, that goods from the United States are now charged with duties ten per cent. higher than importations from any other country. This is in consequence of our refusal to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, or to establish any commercial relation with her. By an article lately published in the New York American, it appears that our trade with Hayti has been regularly diminishing for a number of years past, till it is reduced from upward of two millions of dollars annually, to about one million. The discriminating duty above mentioned, will, in all probability, continue to produce a constant diminution; and since the recent treaty with France, the trade of the Island will fall mostly into the hands of the French. The trade of Hayti is ten times as valuable as that with Muscat or Siam, with both which barbarous powers we have been at the trouble and expense of making a treaty. Indeed it is more valuable than the trade of any of the independent American States, with the exception of Mexico and Brazil.—*Herald.*

Sour Cider.—A gill of mustard seed to a barrel of sour cider will return to it its sweetness, or prevent it turning sour if still in good order. A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to a barrel of cider will also preserve it from change, according to the Maine Farmer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ENGLAND.

Messrs. Curling and Young, of Limehouse, the builders of the British Queen, have begun a steam ship of 2000 tons; being 400 tons more than the British Queen; she is not to be so long as that vessel, but much wider.

The British Association had commenced its meetings in sections, at Newcastle upon Tyne, and the London papers give long reports of the discussions. At the meeting of Section E. (medical science,) on the 22d of August, Dr. Inglis exhibited and lectured upon a skull, said to be that of Eugene Aram. Dr. Inglis undertook to say, on phrenological principles, that Aram was probably not guilty of the crime for which he suffered. A sharp discussion arose as to the identity of the skull, one medical gentleman insisting that it was the skull of a young man, whereas Aram was 54 when he was executed.

Mr. Van Amburg and his lions, tigers and other beasts—which the London Chronicle calls a truly magnificent collection—made their first appearance at Astley's, August 27, to a crowded audience, who "received the exhibition with loud and well-deserved applause."

The Leeds Times gives some farther particulars of the marvellous piece of good fortune that has befallen a stocking knitter of Nottingham, in coming into possession of a baronetcy and estates valued at two millions of dollars per annum, beside an accumulated fund of about ten millions. His name is John Leman—now Sir John—and he is 54 years old. He comes into the title and estates by remote descent, being the grandson of a cousin to the late possessor.

Many of our readers doubtless remember Master Betty, the young Roscius, who made such a noise in the dramatic world, some thirty odd years ago. We perceive that a son of his, about 20 years old, has made his first appearance on the stage, with flattering prospects of success.

The Earl of Derby has sustained a severe attack of paralysis. The latest notice of his case was on the morning of the 7th, that he was much better than at any previous period since the attack.

Mr. Stevenson had been confined to his room for ten days, by severe illness, but on the 24th August, was able to ride out in his carriage.

One of the magazines asserts that the author of the well-known enigma "'Twas whispered in Heaven and muttered in Hell," has been ascertained to be a Miss Fanshaw, and not Lord Byron, to whom it has been attributed.

The King and Queen of Belgium arrived at Ramsgate on the 4th of September, and were received at the pier by the Duke of Wellington and a deputation from the inhabitants; they left Ramsgate the next morning for Windsor.

A Mr. Mirfin was killed in a duel by Captain Elliott, at Wimbledon, on the 22d of August. After a prolonged investigation the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Captain Elliott and three others. The surviving parties had fled to France.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has been appointed ambassador to Russia. He is the son-in-law of the late George Canning.

Gambling on a large scale.—A letter from Dublin, in the London Times, says that rumors were current to the effect that an Irish peer, who succeeded, on the death of his father, to an estate of 15,000*l* a year, and nearly 100,000*l* in the funds, had lost every shilling over which he had control, by gaming, even to his life interest in his magnificent entailed estate. Two other members of the peerage are said to have been the plucking of this fat pigeon. From some hints thrown out in the letter, we infer that the "Irish peer" is no other than Lord Powerscourt, who was in this city not very long ago, and who so grievously disappointed some of our belles, it is said, by afterward marrying a daughter of the Earl of Roden.

Some sensation had been produced at Harrowgate, by an Irish servant having secretly obtained an entrance into the private room of the rich heiress, Miss Coutts Burdett, at the hotel where she was staying.

FRANCE.

The Duchess of Orleans gave birth to a son, on the 24th of August, who was immediately baptised and received the name of Louis Philippe Albert, and the title of Count of Paris. The Duchess ordered liberal donations to various charitable institutions, and a gift of 100 francs to every child of either sex born in Paris on the same day with her own.

It appears that the Diet at Switzerland has refused to expel Louis Bonaparte, but a proposition was offered, and strongly supported in the Diet, that the state of Thurgovia (in which he resides) should charge itself with the duty of requiring from him a disavowal of his pretensions as a French citizen, and a promise that he would never put forth such claim. This proposition was to be determined on the 10th of September, and if carried, it was believed that it would satisfy the French government. Nevertheless a despatch from Count Molé to the Duke of Montebello had been communicated to the Swiss Vorort, in which the Duke was ordered to demand his passports if Switzerland should refuse to expel the Prince.

A French bishopric has been established in Algiers, by a Papal bull.

Two *grisettes* of Paris fought a duel with pistols, on the 31st of September. A lover was in the case, of course. The fair duellists fired twice, but nobody was hurt, and the seconds interfered.

The trial of General Brossard, for peculation and other offences in the Algerine campaign, has terminated. He was found guilty on one count, and acquitted on the other three.

Prince Polignac was at Munich, Aug. 28, on his way to Verona, where he intended to pass the winter, the climate of Bavaria being too severe for his shattered health.

Three men of war, the Nereide frigate, corvette Creole and brig Cuirassier, sailed from Brest for the coast of Mexico, on the 1st ult. The Creole is commanded by the Prince de Joinville. Admiral Baudin comes out in the Nereide, to take command of the blockading squadron. These vessels were to touch at Cadiz, and there be joined by the frigates Gloire and Medee.

SPAIN.

The advices from this unhappy kingdom are disastrous for the Queen. Oraa has been terribly defeated and repulsed in his attack upon Morella, and compelled to retreat with severe loss of men and munitions. A great impulse was given to the Carlist cause by this success. Cabrera had been enabled to advance with eighteen battalions into Valencia, where there was no adequate force to oppose him, and it was feared that the city of Valencia would fall into his hands. His march was very rapid.

It was reported that General Narvaez would supersede Oraa in the command.

The repulse of Oraa is said to have caused great consternation at Madrid, increasing the difficulties, and the unpopularity of the ministers. One effect of the disaster was to induce the government to sign a contract with the agent of the Rothschilds, which had been rejected only the day before. By this contract the Rothschilds were to make an advance of 50,000,000 of reals—35,000,000 payable in money in six months, and the other 15,000,000 in government protested bills—the consideration to be the product of the quicksilver mines of Almaden, at 60 dollars the quintal. These are considered very hard terms for the government.

It was not known whether Espartero's attack on Estella would be delayed by the disaster at Morella.

A letter of the 31st July from Passages, published in the Sentinelle des Pyrenees, relates a horrible act of barbarity committed by the Carlists near Roncevaux, on the person of a young and handsome girl, named Paquita, whilst on her way to Pampeluna to make some purchases for her wedding, which was to take place next day. She was attacked by three Carlist savages, who, on pretence of her being a spy, cut off her ears, and but for her heart-rending entreaties, would also have deprived her of her nose and her hair. The poor girl died the next day in consequence of the horrible mutilation which she had undergone. Her lover immediately enlisted in the ranks of the Chapelgorris, in order to have an opportunity of wreaking his revenge on the Carlists.

PORTUGAL.

The elections were nearly over, and it was confidently believed that the charterists had prevailed, and their success, it was supposed, would cause a change of ministry. Remechido, the guerilla chief, whose capture we mentioned on Saturday, had been shot; but his death is said to have only stimulated the Miguelite guerillas to greater activity. A successor to Remechido has arisen in the person of a bold and active partisan named Baiva, and the band of Remechido has reassembled under the orders of his son, a gallant lad of sixteen.

RUSSIA.

The erratic Emperor arrived quite unexpectedly at Munich, about the middle of August, travelling *incog.* under the name of Count of Adlersberg. A number of amusing anecdotes are told of his movements. On his arrival at Munich, instead of driving to the palace, he stopped at the post-house, and leaving word for the King (of Bavaria) where he was to be found, he started off for Kreuth. On his way thither, he left his carriage and got into a small cart belonging to a peasant whom he met, and proceeded on his journey, meeting with considerable opposition from the gens d'armes at the various stations, who could hardly be satisfied, even by an inspection of his passport.

At one station the guard was on the point of arresting him as a suspicious person, and Nicholas was obliged to disclose his real character; and even then his story was not received without suspicion.

The German papers contain a new ukase against Poland, by which the Poles are forbidden to wear the Polish costume, and commanded to assume the Russian—which, they are told, is much more economical.

The Augsburg Gazette (good authority) affirms that Russia will take sides with Turkey against the Pacha of Egypt, should he attempt to establish his independence of the Sultan.

TURKEY.

The London papers have letters from Constantinople, dated August 17. Redschid Pacha, who was said to be in disgrace was about setting out for England, on a special mission; and this is represented as a convincing proof of the decline of Russian influence. [The letter writers always bring Russia in, whatever may happen.] Redschid Pacha, it is said, is to visit Berlin, Paris and Vienna, before he proceeds to London; and the object is said to be, to gain the adhesion of France, Austria and Prussia to a certain treaty with England, preparatory to the introduction of great reforms, much needed in his dominions.

There was a dreadful storm in the neighborhood of Smyrna, July 27th. No less than 130 bodies of ship wrecked seamen had been found on the shores of the Bosphorus.

GREECE.

The accounts from Athens do not improve. The kingdom is represented to be going on from bad to worse. The Queen was about to leave Athens on a visit to her parents, whom she was to meet at Berne, in Switzerland, and the King was setting out for Roumelia, where he was going to try the effect of his presence on his refractory subjects. A supply of cash had been received, it was said, from Russia, with assurances that farther supplies should not be wanting. The bank had not yet gone into operation.

It must be remembered that these accounts come from correspondents of the London Tory papers, whose cue it is to represent Russia as interfering every where, to the prejudice of England.

A letter from Athens, dated July 27th, gives a lamentable account of matters in Greece. The revenue from the land tax was expected to be only £150,000, being a fourth less than that of last year. The scarcity of money was beyond description, owing to the constant drain required for the payment of the foreign troops and office holders. The King is declared to be little better than half-witted, and enormously extravagant; and to crown all, the country was infested with bands of robbers.

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

A party of Bayadères, which have for some time been expected with an unusual anxiety, have just arrived at Bordeaux from Pondichery, on board the Edouard. It will not be amiss to put on record the names of these women, who are said to be very beautiful and graceful, they are as follows:—Tilla-Amallam; Soundiroon-Amallam, Amany-Amallam, Bangan-Amallam; there is with them a child, Veydon-Amallam.—They all belong to the Pagoda of Tindivina Pourum. There is also in the company a singer, Saravanim, and two musicians, directors of dancing, named Deyvenayagorn and Ramalingam. These dancers, the Bordeaux Journals say, are shortly to proceed to Paris, where no doubt they will be extremely attractive. Notwithstanding the great skill of late displayed in the art of concocting play-bills, we may look for something which will outdo anything that we have yet seen.

Curious.—As a train of rail-way cars was passing along an inclined plane on the railroad from Bolton to Kenyon, in England, moving at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, a man who was standing on the side of the rail way threw a stone about the size of a hen's egg in a horizontal direction, and with considerable violence at the train.—The stone was distinctly seen by a gentleman, who was seated in the last car, with his back to the engine, and he remarked that when it had attained its maximum of velocity, it appeared like Mahomet's coffin suspended in the air a few seconds within a foot of the gentleman's head! He seized hold of it and described the sensation as similar to that of grasping a stone in a state of rest, suspended by a thread. Thus it seems that the train and the stone had both attained the same velocity.

Mr. Attwood's Opinion of the House of Commons.—At the last meeting of the council of the Birmingham Political Union, Mr. Attwood, alluding to the members of the House of Commons, observed, "I must say of them, as politicians, that they are the worst set I ever knew assembled in that house. I have been in parliament six sessions, and this is the third reformed parliament; and as far as I can judge of it, it is worse than the old boroughmongering set. It has less sympathy with the interests of industry, and with the rights and liberties of the industrious classes; and it is still more indifferent to the foreign honor of the nation." A picture more faithful than this of the present constitution of the House of Commons was never yet drawn.

Longevity.—The death of Joseph Friskin, at the age, as is believed, of 112 years, has created some sensation. This remarkable person continued hale, vigorous, and active minded, till within a few months of his demise. He was an African negro, the son and prospective heir of a chief. He uniformly stated that he was 20 years of age when he came to this country, and that he had been here before the rebellion. He was domestic servant to Lord Lovat in 1745, and to his dying hour he gave the most vivid description of the blockade of Edinburgh. He continued with Lady Lovat, after the execution of her husband. He became a cook on board of a ship, and escaped from the Royal George when "brave Kempenfelt went down, with twice 500 men," in 1782. Luckily for the peace of his closing days, one of those in whose house he had been a domestic were the Makgills of Kemback, who extended to him that kindness which with them is never wanting where sorrow, sickness, or indigence calls for its exercise. He died, after an illness of some weeks' duration, a fortnight since, and was attended by all the family and their friends to the grave.—*Fifeshire Jour.*

Female Rashness.—A circumstance occurred at Newport, (says a correspondent of a Bristol paper,) on Monday last, which shows how unbridled are the passions of some ladies when thwarted in their inclinations by their husbands. A woman, by the name of Phillips, wished to attend a fashionable bazaar, given for the benefit of the new church; but her husband objected, on account of her services being required at home, upon which she declared, if he did not allow her to go she would immediately chop off her finger. The threat was of course treated with contempt, but strange to say, she carried her intentions into effect, and no sooner was one off than a second shared the same fate; when, with the most extraordinary perseverance, she exclaimed, "here's to go at the hand." The hatchet, for that was the instrument used, immediately fell just below the wrist, and severed the whole of the tendons, but without injuring the bone. Mr. Henry Fry, a surgeon, was sent for, and the lady was destined to undergo a second infliction, by having both the stumps amputated, and her mutilated hand was dressed. She declared in the presence of that gentleman, although she regretted the loss of her fingers, she would do the same thing again rather than any restraint should be put upon her reasonable inclinations.—*Bath Journal.*

Singular Robbery.—A robbery, effected by means not to be found in the catalogue of numerous ingenuities in that line on record, is reported in the Semaphore of Marseilles. M. Labutut, of that city, had left his residence, not long since, intending to be absent a few days.—The day after his departure, his house-keeper and a female servant, left in charge of the premises, were much surprised at the visit of three individuals, one of whom exhibited a tricolored sash as the insignia of his office, and stated that M. Labutut had suddenly died of apoplexy, and they must proceed to put the seals on the property. Having proceeded to make out an inventory of the furniture, they asked for the keys of the drawers, and found in a desk 1,500fr. besides some articles of plate. They then requested the housekeeper to take charge of, and, on her appearing unwilling to undertake the responsibility, they gave her a written and stamped receipt for all the money found in the house, which they stated was to remain deposited with the Judge de Paix, according to custom, adding to it the plate, jewellery, etc. which it would not be prudent, they said to leave in the house. They then took their departure. What was the astonishment of the servants when, two days after their master made his appearance, hale and strong! The Police have been endeavoring to find the robbers, who it is known had set off for Antibes, but it is supposed that they have crossed the Italian frontier.

The Nouvelliste Vaudois states that last year a young child disappeared near St. Maurice, in the Valais, and this year a similar event having also occurred, no trace of the children could be found except a shoe and stocking of the one last lost; and the opinion prevailed that some wild beast had destroyed them. Two eagles of enormous size had, however, been for some time observed in the neighborhood, and it was determined to watch them to find if possible, their nest. After long search, it was discovered a few weeks since among some lofty rocks, and found to be that of the golden eagle. The old birds were away at the time, and two fine eaglets, standing two feet high, were brought from it, but at the bottom of the nest and on the rocks near it were the blanched bones and remains of the dresses of the two poor children above alluded to.

Fifteen Hours to Ireland—to America in Seven Days.—Mr. M'Call, of Wexford, has published a letter to the treasury and the postmaster general, suggesting a plan of transmitting the British mail to the most distant parts of Ireland in 15 hours, and to America, via Valentia, in seven days. The plan is to avail himself, he says, "of the wind which prevails 11 months in the year," leading into Wexford and Fishguard harbors, with tides a-beam, which would ensure punctuality; whereas, he says, the Holyhead packets have repeatedly taken three days to perform the voyage between Kingstown and Holyhead, a distance of only 60 miles. He proposes to extend the Great Western Railway to Fishguard, thence to Wexford by steam-packets, and by railway thence to Dublin. By this plan he says only one mail between London and every part of Ireland will be requisite; and the London mails can arrive regularly in the most distant parts of Ireland in 15 hours. Regarding the American voyage, he adds a railway from Wexford to Valentia, as a foreign packet station, will bring Great Britain and America within seven days' sail by steam packets, that is to and from London daily in 15 hours.—*Herald.*

Important Experiment in Woolwich Dockyard.—In the course of the successive days of last week a series of trials have taken place at the above principal steam establishment for her Majesty's steamers, under the superintendence of Messrs. Kingston and Dennen. The grand desideratum for sea-going steam-vessels is considered the concentration of inflammable matter in as small a compass as possible, both on account of the stowage of munitions of war as well as provisions, combined with as much economy as can be attained. The invention under trial is termed prepared fuel, and is a composition of screened (otherwise almost uselessly small) coal, river mud, and tar, cast into blocks of the same size and shape as a common brick. An engine was worked with this prepared fuel on Tuesday; the consumption for six hours and forty-five minutes was 750 pounds. On the Wednesday the same engine was employed for the same period of time, and it required 1,165 pounds of north-country coals to keep it going, showing a saving of 415 pounds in favor of the prepared fuel.

On the Thursday, Welsh coal was used, and 1,046 pounds were consumed; and on Friday, Pontop coals were supplied to the engine, and 1,098 pounds were required to work the engine for the six hours and 45 minutes; while on the Saturday 680 pounds of the prepared fuel easily performed the same work, thus showing a reduction of expenditure of 418 pounds in favor of the invention; in addition to which it is highly necessary to point out that, on the average of the consecutive days, it required about 50 pounds less of the prepared fuel to get the steam up, which was not only better maintained by very little feeding, but more readily obtained by the inflammable nature of the material, which will no doubt be generally adopted throughout the service, as, in addition to its excellence of quality for the purpose designed, it has the advantage of being stowed away, in a compact state, and not liable to act as a shifting ballast.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY AT LINCOLN.

On Saturday night, Mr. Gresham, opposite the White Hart, Lincoln, commenced enlarging his cellar, as he supposed, by penetrating the stone work which closed up an old arch that formed one side of the place. The cellar itself is a great curiosity, being about twenty feet deep in the earth, and having many groinings and pointed arches; probably forming part of some ecclesiastical edifice. The old arch, above alluded to, was partly buried in the floor of this cellar; and Mr. G. supposed that, by breaking down the stone work which closed it up, he should open some collateral archway. When a few stones were taken down, a very different thing to that which had been expected was discovered; a subterraneous passage was disclosed, of extraordinary extent and careful workmanship. It passes from the arched cellar of Mr. Gresham, in a direction toward the ancient Roman Southport. It is five feet high, four feet in width, formed of excellent masonry, with dressed stones carefully worked. It is covered in flat, with huge slabs of stone, and seems far too well executed to be a sewer. There are apertures only fourteen inches square, going off at right angles, horizontal from the main passage; and these lateral shafts appear to extend a considerable distance under the streets and houses. The main passage is now clear to the extent of fifty feet; and Mr. Gresham, in the true spirit of research, is determined to go as far as it continues, which, to all appearance, may be a quarter of a mile or more. Conjecture is at work to explain what might have been the purpose of this driftway; some suppose it to be a Roman secret passage, whereby to get beyond the walls. Others think it to be a subterraneous communication between adjacent religious establishments. A fragment of an earthen vessel was found among the rubbish, and some bones and teeth, but not in sufficient amount to lead to the idea that these were vaults for the deposit of the dead.

Important to Druggists.—M. Dubail, presented to the Society of Pharmacy, of Paris, during the session of 2d May, 1838, a specimen of opium resembling the Smyrna, of which a considerable quantity had been circulated among the trade in Paris and Havre, and several cases of which have been seized on the requisition of the School of pharmacy.

This opium is wholly destitute of Morphia. It comes in lumps plentifully covered with leaves; its section is blackish and its consistence slightly elastic. It becomes milky on contact with water. Its aqueous and alcoholic solutions are neuter to test papers, and are not precipitated by ammonia. Its smell and taste though more feeble are analagous to those of common opium.

It has been so skilfully adulterated, that the characteristic hitherto considered as inimitable, that of agglutinated transparent tears, appears even on a section of mass; so that this sign, hitherto decisive as a test of the purity of opium, loses in this way all its value. This vile production appears to have been imported from England. M. Dubail, after enlarging on the dangerous consequences which similar falsifications may have in practice, calls for a committee to investigate the subject.—*Paris Journal of Pharmacy for June, 1838.*

Another Uneducated Being.—The Gazette des Tribuneaux gives the following story under the title of "The New Casper Hauser," which is curious if true—"The day before yesterday, in consequence of information given by a poor woman named Willand, who, after being six months in the Hotel Dieu was at the point of death, a commissary of the police repaired to the lodging of her husband, a painter in porcelaine in the Rue Popincourt, No. 40. In a dark closet belonging to Willand's lodging, he discovered rolled up, rather than stretched, upon a heap of damp straw, a young man, about 20 years of age, whose haggard countenance, emaciated and bent body, and almost powerless limbs, gave proofs of long suffering, insufficient food, and continued deprivation of fresh air and exercise. From the various admissions of Willand, and the information collected by the commissary of police from the other inmates of the house, it appears that this unfortunate youth has been kept a close prisoner, and subjected to continued ill-treatment, since the day of his birth. He never went out of his parents' room, was never seen by any body, and, in fact, his existence was never suspected. The motive of this horrid treatment has not transpired."

Twenty six Children Drowned at Silkstone, England.—On Wednesday, August 8, the southern part of Yorkshire and part of the county of Lancaster were visited by a terrific storm of thunder and hail, which not only did very great damage by the breaking of glass and the destruction of trees in the gardens, but by suddenly swelling the streams to an almost unprecedented height, has caused immense damage to property, and also a far greater loss of life than we remember on any similar occasion. The following particulars are given by a correspondent of the Leeds Mercury:—

"I obtained the following particulars on the spot. As the water was seen running down the shaft of a coal-pit belonging to Mr. C. Clark, at Silkstone, the person in authority at the top sent a man into the pit to order all to put out their lights and come out as soon as possible. Consequently all made the best of their way to the pit bottom, expecting to be drawn out immediately: but lamentable to relate, on account of so much water having fallen, the steam engine could scarcely keep the steam up, and they could not be drawn out. About forty of the smaller children then set off to the day-hole, the horizontal shaft by which persons may walk in or out of pit, without going up or down the perpendicular shaft. Having got through to a trap-door that is set a few yards up the day-hole boardgate, and about ten or twelve yards below what is called "a slit," driven in a top bed of coal, full of dirt, they were making the best of their way up the road, when the water burst into the day hole, met the children, and forced twenty-six of them back to the door, where they were afterward found, all quite dead, within the space of eleven or twelve yards between the door and the slit. Fourteen of the largest children escaped by getting into the old slit ends. The sufferers are of the age of seven years to seventeen. It was the most heart-rendering sight that could be witnessed to see the carts, with the bodies in them, going through Silkstone, leaving a corpse or two nearly at every door; the women in a state of distraction, tearing the hair from their heads."

A sad Accident at Gilman.—On Friday, the 21st ult. while the young ladies of the High School were out at recess, one of them took a percussion cap lying in the other part of the house occupied by a family, and proposed to some of her companions to explode it with a blow of a hammer. But it was suggested that she could explode it with a gun, standing in an adjoining room, which they supposed to be unloaded; and as they had seen it done before without harm, the gun was immediately taken—and the whole charge (as many as 50 shot,) was lodged in two young ladies, standing side by side looking down into a book, and not observing the gun—perhaps twenty feet distant.—About two-thirds of the charge entered the left shoulder and breast of the one, and one-third the right shoulder of the other. Great alarm was spread through the whole school and neighborhood, fearing the result would be fatal. But it is hoped it will not prove so, though they are shocking wounds.—*N. H. Sentinel.*

LITERARY OMNIBUS.

The Alabama Bank Convention is said to have dissolved without fixing a day for resumption.

Flour at Cincinati on the 24th $6, and the sale brisk. Wheat $1; Corn 75 cents; Oats 45.

At Romney, in Virginia, corn is selling for $1 per bushel, and at Staunton for 75 cents.

There are now eight hundred and forty-six persons confined in Sing-Sing—forty-eight of whom are women.

Large Loan of "Foreign Capital."—A letter has been received from Gen. James Hamilton, stating that he has succeeded in negotiating the loan of two millions of dollars to the South Carolina rail road, for which purpose he went to England.

On Saturday last, the New York Seamen were standing out for an advance of three dollars per month.

It is stated that the Columbus which sailed on the 1st from New York, took out a thousand barrels of flour.

In the late fire at Taunton, the newspaper offices of the Whig and Reporter and Democrat were both destroyed, nothing being saved but the books. The loss is estimated at not less than $100,000—about $50,000 insured.

One hundred and sixty-two vessels, the majority American, have entered at Pictou for coal this season.

Emigration to Canada.—The number of emigrants that arrived at Quebec last year up to the 17th of September was 21,649. Up to the same period this year, 2636 have arrived,—or 19,013 less than last year.

The Indiana Journal states that emigration is pouring into the West in thousands, and that hundreds are seen every day passing in quest of new homes in the great valley of the West.

The lock keeper on the high embankment of the canal at Southington, Conn. fell in while opening the gates a few nights since and was drowned.

Sickness at Knoxville.—The venerable Capt. J. Crozier, postmaster at Knoxville, Tenn. is dead of the prevailing fatal epidemic, of the nature of which, singular to say though it is still raging, we are yet left in utter darkness.

The loss by the lamentable fire at the thriving town of Taunton, Mass. is computed at $110,000. Twenty five buildings, composing some of the largest and valuable are in ruins. About $55,000 are insured.

The Eastern Railroad from Boston to Salem, is to be pushed on forthwith to Newburyport, and thence to the State line, when Portsmouth shall agree to come to that mark. So the meeting of the stockholders agreed on Saturday.

The great canal in Virginia goes on well. The contracts are now taken beyond Lynchburg, and the work will be open to navigation to that place from Richmond in 12 months.

Isamani, a chief of the Camanches, is said to have been killed in a recent skirmish with the Texans.

Between 4 and 500 dwelling houses have been erected in Cincinnati during the past year.

Several negroes at Mount Sterling, Ky. have been arrested under the well grounded suspicion of having been concerned in the recent destructive fire at that place.

A man was shot, while attending a general muster of the militia of Preble county, Ohio, on the 12th inst, in attempting to pass the GUARD, leaving a wife and three or four children to weep over their irreparable loss.

The ship Richard Anderson cleared on Saturday week for London, from Richmond, with a cargo of tobacco valued at $161,243,60.

There was a frost in the neighborhood of Alexandria a few nights since.

Resumption in Louisiana.—The Presidents of the New Orleans Banks met Sept. 18th, and adopted a resolution fixing the first Monday in *January* as the day of general and unconditional resumption of specie payments, by the banks of that city, of all their obligations.

A fire has been raging for some time in the woods and meadows of Chautauque co. N. Y. near Lake Erie; its spread being facilitated by the parched condition of the vegetation and foliage from the drought.

The Ohio Ship of the Line, at Boston, is reported to be nearly ready for sea. As soon as she is rigged, and has taken her armament on board, she will take a cruise to the Mediterranean.

Fire.—In China, Me. a worthless villain set fire to two barns, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Nelson, which were consumed, together with about 300 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, and a large quantity of hay, farming utensils, &c. The perpetrator has been fortunately arrested.

It is a fact that there is a rail-road in Europe, where the speed of two hundred and sixteen miles an hour is ordinarily obtained—not indeed for passengers, but for timber! It is the celebrated Slide of Alpnach, in the Alps, constructed for the purpose of conveying trees from the mountains to the Lake of Lucerne.

Iowa and Wisconsin.—It appears by a recent census that the new territory of Iowa has a population of 22,859. Wisconsin territory, since the dismemberment of Iowa, contains 18,149 inhabitants, or did a month or two ago. Even by this time the population of both these territories has increased considerably, and before the next general census is taken, both will be entitled to admission into the Union.

The Mississippi Shipping company at Natchez, have made arrangements by which they will be able to pack, press and ship 150,000 bales of cotton during the season.

Value of Durham Cattle.—At a recent sale of stock, near Lexington, Ky. a cow and sucking calf, of the Durham breed, sold for twenty-one hundred dollars. Another at thirteen hundred dollars; others at $1200, $1000, &c.

Boston and Salem are brought within fifty minutes travel of each other, including all stoppages, by the Eastern Rail-road. In the *twenty-two days* in which it has been opened, the number of passengers was *twenty four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven,* the receipts *nine thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars.* By a vote of the Stockholders on Saturday last, it was determined to continue the road from Salem to *Newburyport,* whence it will be carried to *Portsmouth,* New Hampshire, by another Company.

The Annapolis Republican says:—A murder of very atrocious character was committed at Broad Creek, Kent Island, on Friday night last, Mr. Wm. Price, a young man, who lately married and purchased a farm on the island was the victim. Mr. Ladney, the tavern keeper at Broad Creek, and his son and another man, have been arrested and committed to Queen Ann's county jail, charged with the offence.

A Fire in Greenfield. Twenty-one Horses Burnt to Death.—We learn, says the Indiana Journal, that the stable attached to the United States Hotel, kept by B. Knight & Co. in Greenfield, Indiana, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 15th ultimo, and that twenty-one horses were consumed in the flames.

Impure Milk.—The campaign against the still slop milk business, is still carried on in New York city, with vigor. One of the milk men has already declared that their customers are falling off in platoons. There are in the city and vicinity, about *eighteen thousand* cows, all of which with the exception of about a dozen, are fed on still slops, which are produced by the distillation, annually of *two millions* of bushels of grain!

Shipwreck.—Messrs. Topliffs have received a letter from Halifax, N. S. stating that an American ship went ashore on Burnt Island, near the Royal Bay, on the 17th ult. and no account of any of her crew had yet been received. From her papers it seems the master's name was Doane, and she was from Augusta, (Me.) Between 200 and 300 bbls. of rosin had drifted ashore. The above ship is probably the Augusta, Doane, which sailed from this port for Labrador, several weeks since.—*Mer. Jour.*

Mr. J. Q. Adams, in a late letter to his constituents, states that the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus was postponed till the 1st of January, 1839, so that unless Congress, in the first month of its session, take other orders upon it, more than eight millions must be distributed by the General Government to the various states, on the 1st January next—*while there is not a shilling in the Treasury.*

Intemperance and Death.—On the morning of the 6th ult. Mr. P. Kehoe, a passenger on board the United States steamer, on the Mississippi, whilst in a state of mental derangement, (owing to his having been in a constant state of inebriety for two or three days,) leaped overboard and was drowned. Though every exertion was made by the captain and crew, it was impossible to save him.

The Green River Country.—According to statistics submitted to the Green River Convention, the annual average tobacco crop of the Green River country is from 22,000 to 24,000 hhds. of which the estimated value is $1,801,000. Recently many large establishments for stemming tobacco have been made in several parts of the country, which employ a capital of several hundred thousand dollars, and create a considerable demand for labor and provisions.

The best kind of Ignorance.—It was remarked by a British officer after the battle of Lundy's Lane, near Fort Erie, that he had visited all Europe under the banner of Napoleon, and had been engaged in the severest battles the world had ever known, but that the American soldiers were the first he had ever seen who did not know when they were whipped, and that they would even keep fighting till they tired out their foes and gained the victory.

The first day's Work.—It is stated that on Thursday last, the number of accounts opened in the Bank of the United States at New York was very large, and the money deposited about a million of dollars, of which there remained at night, after paying the checks of depositors, over four hundred thousand dollars.

Sickness in the West.—The La Porte County (Ind.) Whig of September 15th, says that sickness prevails to an alarming extent throughout the whole northern part of Indiana, and in fact, throughout Illinois and Michigan. The sickness is attributed to the continued dry and sultry weather. The brooks have been dried up, and the lakes have fallen several inches, leaving on their margins an immense quantity of vegetable matter to decompose in the sun, causing miasma, sickness and death.

A rather novel ceremony took place in the Upper Town, last night after dark, which, we are sure, "astonished the natives." A colossal figure of Lord Brougham, mounted on an illuminated platform, which moved on four wheels, was drawn through all the principal streets, surrounded by men with flaming torches, and followed by a great crowd of people, uttering all kinds of unmusical sounds. The figure was finally conducted to the Place d'-Armes, and there burnt, amidst the vociferations of the multitude. The crowd then dispersed, apparently in very good humor, and we believe, without any accident.—*Quebec Gazette.*

American Iron.—We learn from a letter published in Lyford's Price Current, that there is at this time in full operation in Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) eight blast furnaces making Iron from the best Iron ore, by hot and cold air. It is calculated that 8,000 tons will be made during the year at these furnaces, which have already on hand 1000 tons. The average price is about $40 per ton.

Sentence of death was passed at New Orleans, on the 15th ult. on four of the murderers of Barba, by Judge Canonge. It now only remains for the Governor to fix the day for execution. A fifth person by the name of Toole, was concerned with the others in the murder, but he has not yet been taken. The trial lasted only two hours and a half, and the jury were out but five minutes, so clear was the testimony. Tobin seemed to express some regret about the disgrace to his family in Ireland, and Adams, who "bore the knife himself," was first to cower and shed tears; Welsh called for whiskey.

Trouble with the Indians.—The Jeffersonian of the 15th ult. says:—"We are authorised to state, that in consequence of the recent indications of Indian difficulties on the frontiers of this State and Arkansas, and the recent civil disturbances in the counties of Daviess and Caldwell, the Governor has ordered three thousand mounted men to be raised and held in readiness to meet either contingency. The people of the frontier counties may safely calculate on being protected, as well from enemies within, as from those without our borders, and that the supremacy of the laws will be maintained."

Dividends in Boston.—The Boston Banks have declared the following dividends for the last six months, payable on and after Saturday last, viz: Middling Interest Bank, 4 per cent.; Atlantic, 3; Suffolk, 5—Boston, Granite, and Merchants', 3½—City, Columbian, Eagle, Freeman's, Globe, Hamilton, Market, Mechanic's, New England, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, State, South, Tremont, Traders', and Union, 3.—Massachusetts, North, and Washington, 2½.—American, Atlas, Commercial, Commonwealth, Hancock, Kilby, and Oriental, 0.

Cotton.—We were last week shown a sample of five bales of new cotton, received by B. Bird & Co. of Magnolia, raised on the plantation of Captain Daniel Bird, of Waukenah. From the samples presented us we judge that the present crop of cotton has never been surpassed in quality in the Territory. We regret to learn that the caterpillers, in some of the settlements, are considerably injuring the crops. Some of our friends have informed us that their crops would be shortened probably one-third.—*Tallahasse Floridian.*

Deaths in New York.—The New York City Inspector reports the death of one hundred and fifty-one persons, during the week, ending on Saturday, the 29th of September, 1838—viz: 27 men, 29 women, 52 boys, and 43 girls—of whom 31 were of the age of one year and under; between 1 and 2, 37. Diseases, cholera infantum 13; consumption 20; convulsions 11; whooping cough 10, &c.—*Public Ledger.*

From Florida.—By the steamboat Poinset, Capt. Peck, from Garey's Ferry, we have received the following interesting intelligence from an attentive correspondent:

FORT KING, (E. F.) Sept. 19.

DEAR SIR:—One hundred Tallahassee Indians are in at Tampa Bay, negotiating with General Taylor, in whom they have the utmost confidence. The Mickasukies have sent in a message to the commanding General, requesting him to grant them a "talk," and the result of which will no doubt, be, that they will consent to emigrate.

The Indians in the vicinity of Pease Creek have also signified that they are anxious for a "talk," and in less than six months, we have reason to believe, all the hostiles will have left the country.—*Savannah Georgian, Sept. 25.*

The Encke Comet should, according to calculation, make his appearance to us of the mundane sphere this fall. It will be in its perihelion, or part of the orbit nearest the sun, on the 15th of December, and about the same period it will also be nearest the earth. It is (says M. Arago) a vast nebulosity, 64,000 times larger in volume than the earth; yet such is the tenuity of its substance that in 1795, Sir Wm. Herschel was able to discern through its mass a star of the 20th magnitude. It must be an embryo planet not yet reduced from vapor to a liquid globose volume, afterward to be converted into ocean and earth and organic formations.

The amount of taxes paid annually by the colored people of Philadelphia, is about 2,500 dollars; while the sums expended for the relief of their poor, out of the public funds, has rarely, if ever, exceeded 2,000 dollars a year. The colored people, then, not only entirely support their own poor, but also pay 500 dollars a year for the support of poor whites.

Ten dollar counterfeit notes purporting to be of the Harrisburg Bank are in circulation at Columbia. They are dated May 3, 1828, letter A, but the signatures are bad, and the general appearance of the note so unlike the genuine as to be easily detected on comparing them.

St. Croix, Sept. 10, 1838.—We have had a most extraordinary season; the Island has made a large crop, say about 20,000 hhds. sugar and 17,000 casks rum and molasses; the crop is not entirely done yet, which brings us within about eight weeks of the commencement of the new crop, which in ordinary years begins about the new year and ends in June and July. We have the most flattering prospects for the coming crop, which promises to be far more abundant than the last. We shall require a great quantity of timber, such as red oak staves, white pine, and wood hoops. As for meal we have a supply in the Island until the month of February.—*Express.*

The Fever at Charleston.—The ship from the office of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 26th ult. says,—"The report of the Board of Health, published this morning, shews that we were happily correct in our remark, made last week, that a decrease would be observed in the next Bill of Mortality. Thirty-eight deaths, by Stranger's Fever, are reported by the Board, being thirty less than occurred in the last; but we are constrained to say that this reduction has arisen solely from the scarcity of subjects. Several physicians, with whom we conversed a day or two since, expressed the decided opinion that the disease had not abated, but, if any thing, had assumed a more violent character than during the preceding week."

Case of Crim. Con.—Yesterday a cause was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, in which John L. Cooper, charged Washburn & Ross, the defendant, with having had a criminal conversation with Margaret, the plaintiff's wife.—The circumstantial testimony rendered the seductious and criminal intercourse plain and palpable—and as the result of the intimacy, Mrs. C. left her husband, and four small children, one of them a nursing infant, in February last, and went off with the defendant. The Jury, in consequence of the aggravated character of the case, loss of service, comfort, &c. brought in a verdict of $3000 damages and 6 cents cost. The defendant is represented as worth [illegible].—*N. Y. Transcript.*

Horrible Murder!—We understand that a young man, of the name of Hill, was a few days ago tied to a tree and unmercifully flogged in North Tuscaloosa, for some petty larceny he had committed, and *that he has since died of his wounds!* We hope this horrid murder will be investigated by the Grand Jury, and that the perpetrators will be brought to condign punishment.—*Tuscaloosa Intelligencer.*

A Fruitful Soil.—The last Laporte (In.) Whig says—"Wheat is now selling at 67½ cents per bushel in this country. Our farmers have 1,000,000 bushels to dispose of."

The same paper says, the farmers of Laporte county have also a surplus of 100,000 bushels of potatoes, and full as many of oats! Truly that must be the garden spot of Indiana.

New Orleans.—Welsh and O'Neil, the murderers of Barba, were to be hung on the 28 [illegible]. The fate of their two confederates was not yet decided. Their sentence will probably be commuted to hard labor for some years.

Nashua and Lowell Railroad, N. H.—The cars commenced running upon this road yesterday. The masonry and grading is completed, and the rails have been laid on the whole route, with the exception of that portion which is north of the Nashua River, and the directors have decided to commence running the cars on that portion of the road now completed, and from a temporary depot south side of the river.—*N. Era.*

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, October 6, 1838.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GIFT.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

It appears from a letter published in the Massachusetts Spy, that during the last year petitions signed by eighty individuals, were presented to Parliament for the advancement of education, and in the present year the number of signatures amounted to thirty-six thousand. It was stated by a Mr. Wyse, in the House of Commons, that there were in England and Wales, not less than one million ninety-seven thousand, six hundred and ninety-two children, between the ages of seven and fourteen; and one million two hundred thousand, between the ages of three and seven, who receive no instruction of any description, in schools. The number of those between seven and fourteen years, who are instructed is one million, one hundred and fifty-four thousand, one hundred and four. In a circle of the country, including Manchester, Salford, Bolton and Liverpool, which contains a population of 847,000 children, only 27,000 are in schools.

The effect of education in preventing the commission of crime is shown by the following enumeration. Of 23,097 committals, in the year 1837, there were 6664 males, and 1780 females; making a total of 8467 who could not read or write; 10,147 males, and 2151 females, making in all 12,298 who were able to read and write imperfectly, but whose education extended no further; 2057 males, and 177 females, in all 2191 who could read and write well, and only 98 males and 3 females who could pretend to a liberal education.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, at Green Bay, gives an account of the present situation of the Oneida, Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians, who formerly occupied a part of the State of New York. The Oneida tribe are about nine miles west of Green Bay, on the west side of Lake Michigan, and have lands which extend near seven miles on Duck creek. They are in number between six and seven hundred, and have each one hundred acres of land. The large fields of corn, are surrounded with substantial fences, and are well cultivated; their houses are constructed of logs, and to many of them capacious frame barns and out buildings are attached. There is a log church in which an Episcopal Clergyman who resides among them officiates. The Stockbridge, Munsey, and Brothertown tribes are settled between forty and fifty miles to the south of Green Bay, on the east side of Lake Winnebago, in which place they have three townships of land, or about seventy thousand acres, they are an agricultural people, and in their habits and manners civilised.

Lord Durham, Governor General of Canada, on the reception of official despatches, communicating the debate in parliament on his administration determined to resign his commission. This proceeding has produced some excitement in the province, as there are many who desire him to continue in charge of the government. The Ministers of the crown found it impossible for them to sanction the measures adopted in relation to the state prisoners, and the only alternative that remained for Lord Durham was to resign. The duty which the Governor had to discharge involved a series of delicate operations which not only required firmness, but a knowledge of the country not easily to be acquired. All parties will admit that the high functions committed to him have been exercised with a regard to humanity, which the offenders themselves could not have expected. It will not be urged that the error committed by him was the result of any other feeling than a desire to restore tranquility to the country.

"A NEW DISCOVERY OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE!"

We observe an advertisement in the daily papers with the above heading; and what think you, gentle reader, is it? It is "*a new process by which* WHISKEY *and* ALCOHOL *can be produced in a very easy manner, out of ingredients which can be had in any place and which are much cheaper and give more Spirits than all those of which this article has been made hitherto.*" A new mode by which liquid poison may be distributed much cheaper than ever. A few years ago a book was published, publicly advertised and sold, instructing grocers, innkeepers and others how to manufacture all kinds of wines and spirituous liquors, by a combination of different drugs, &c. so completely that the compound could not be discovered from the genuine juice of the grape, apple, or corn.

We recently published an account of large manufactories in France, not for the adulterating of liquors—that is practiced every where—but for concocting them from the foundation, and no doubt from the most deleterous and poisonous substances, when they can be obtained *cheaper* than wholesome materials.

Thus does our frail population suffer itself to be imposed upon and consent to swallow liquid fire to obtain a brief interval of exhilaration, or madness.

The practice of the Indians of the South Sea Islands, as related by some voyagers is preferable—A large party form themselves in a circle and leaves of a spicy vegetable are handed to each for them to chew. A cocoa nut shell is then handed round for them to discharge the saliva into; when the cup is filled it is drank off by the favored recipients, who are to enjoy its contents.

The delirium produced is not so fatal or injurious, as that caused by our more expensive distilleries, and drug manufactories; and the drinker is allowed to play the same fantastic deviltries that are practiced by men calling themselves civilised.

LONDON.

Mr. D. Wright is now exhibiting his splendid Diorama in Sansom street above Eighth, comprising a beautiful interior view of the Crypts of Wells Cathedral, and a grand perspective view of the city of London, painted on two thousand feet of canvass by R. W. Bengough, Esq. The most magnificent edifices of this great metropolis are displayed with a correctness adapted to impress the spectator with an idea that he is beholding the original. A single visit will communicate a better knowledge of London than could be acquired by a month's reading. The principal objects are the Tower, Trinity House, St. Paul's Cathedral, Waterloo Bridge, Westminster Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Hall, with other remarkable objects. This magnificent painting should be visited by all who patronise the arts, and more especially by those who have not had an opportunity of seeing the original.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

North West corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, keeps up a continued variety of attraction, for the amusement of visitors. In addition to the curiosities in nature and art, *Dr. Valentine* is at present "*at home*," there every evening delivering lectures and comic delineations of men and manners. Many of his illustrations are excessively droll and original, and would *shake* the fortitude of the most determined hypochondriac in maintaining a decent gravity.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

This house was filled to overflowing on Monday evening, being for the benefit of Madame Augusta, and perhaps there were none, who did not feel gratified with the correct and splendid performance of the principal actors. This celebrated dancer has been re-engaged for four nights, and will again appear this evening.

The distinguished artiste Mrs. Shaw, of London is engaged, and will shortly appear.

The new drama founded on the novel of Richard Hurdis is in rehearsal, the principal characters being sustained by Messrs. Hield, Pickering, Rice, Hadaway, Winan, Hall, Miss Lee, and Miss White.

Steam Navigation in England.—An English publication states, on the authority of the Comptroller General of Navigation, that there were in the ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1836, 600 steam vessels, exclusive of those belonging to the Government, viz: in the ports of England 383 vessels, with a tonnage of 34,314 tons; in Scotland 95 vessels, and 11,554 tons, Ireland 31 vessels and 13,463 tons; Guernsey and other islands and colonies, 28 vessels.

An Extensive Burglar.—About two weeks since a man named John Smith was arrested by a watchman, and committed on a charge of attempting to break into a store at No. 35 Cedar street. When brought up the next day for examination before the police, he declined answering any questions that were put to him other than one as to his previous whereabout, to which he replied somewhat pompously, that he lodged at Clark's and boarded at Sweeney's. Yesterday morning he was again brought up, when he made the following disclosures, which led to the recovery by officers Sparks and A. M. C. Smith of a large quantity of valuable cutlery and other wares, to the amount of about $1600, and paved the way to the recovery of about $3000 more, and also to the discovery of an old and long practised gang of thieves, some of whom have long done business to a great extent in this community.

On his examination yesterday, Smith, the accused, stated that a Jew, named King, who with one of his sons, occupies a stand on the corner of Mott and Chatham streets, had purchased of him a large amount of stolen property, which he at the time of such purchase knew to be stolen. According to Smith's story, it appears that on the 20th of last July, about 10 o'clock in the evening, he entered the store of Mr. Townsend, 35 Nassau street, from whence he stole a quantity of cutlery, combs, and fancy articles, part of which he sold to King the next day for $60,—at another time, another part for $30, and the remainder he deposited in his own rooms at 228 William street. Several lots of similar goods he sold, he stated, to a man who keeps on the corner of Vesey and West streets. These sales were made to these men with a full knowledge on their part, that the articles had been stolen.

The robbery committed in Nassau street was advertised the next day, that being the day on which Smith effected a sale with King. At the time of this sale, King asked Smith where he had got the things. He replied at Philadelphia. "Oh no," said King, "you didn't; you got them in Nassau street: but no matter." Some little time after this transaction, Smith attempted to sell similar articles to the same man; but he declined purchasing, stating as a reason for so doing that he was full of such things, had no sale for them, and would prefer cassimeres, silks, or similar goods, for which there was a better demand. In order to obtain such a supply, Smith broke into a store in Pearl, near Beekman st. Finding nothing in the lower he was about to make his way to the upper part, when he thought he heard footsteps, which alarming him, he made a precipitate and profitless retreat. His next attempt was at a store on the corner of William and Platt streets. Here he accidentally set fire to the premises. Fearful of exciting the notice of persons in the street passing the store, he put the light he used into a drawer. In the hurry of leaving he forgot the light, and the consequence was that the place caught fire, but a timely alarm having been raised, it was quickly put out without doing much damage. From this place he stole 95 dozen pocket knives, 54 dozen of scissors, and other articles of cutlery to a great amount. King and son have been arrested, and are now in prison.—*Times.*

Interesting Law Case.—The Athens (Tennessee) Journal has the following notice of a case recently decided at that place by Judge Keith.

A Cherokee Indian confined by Gen. Scott for improper conduct, was brought before the Judge on a writ of Habeas Corpus, with a view of procuring his discharge. The case was argued at full length, and with considerable ability—on part of the prisoner, by Judge Roane, of North Carolina, and J. F. Gillespy, Esq. of Madisonville, Ten.—in defence of the application by Gen. Scott, who appeared in person, and made his own defence, assisted, however by Maj. Jarnagin, who was employed, we suppose by the Cherokee authorities, to attend to any general question, which might arise in the course of the investigation, involving the general interests of the Cherokees on the subject of emigration.

For the prisoner it was contended, first: That he was a citizen of North Carolina, because his ancestor had previously taken a reservation in that State under the treaties of 1817 and 1819, and lastly, that he had been permitted by Gen. Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, with the approbation of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, to remain in the country. On the other side it was contended that the prisoner was not a citizen and that the permission to remain was void, being in violation of the treaty of 1835-6, and not given by the authority of the President of the United States. General Scott, moreover claimed the right, and did, in form, in the body of his return to the writ of Habeas Corpus, revoke the permission given to the prisoner to remain in the country.

Judge Keith determined, in substance, that the prisoner was no citizen—that, by the terms of the treaty of 1835-6, the Cherokees were bound to leave the country ceded, and the time agreed upon in which they bound themselves to remove having expired, the Government of the U. States not only had authority, but were bound to remove the Indians from the ceded territory, and that the Judical officers of the States possessed no authority to discharge from the custody of the officer charged with the removal of the Indians, the body of any prisoner legally taken in the execution of his order or in discharge of his official functions; and that the permission to the prisoner to remain, if given, was void, no matter by whom granted, as no power existed in any officer of the Government to grant a permission to any individual in violation of the terms of the treaty.

Death by Hydrophobia.—Died in Petersburg, on Saturday last, in the agonies of Hydrophobia, Master Pleasant Butterworth of that place, in the 19th year of his age. About six or seven weeks ago, this youth was bitten by a Dog belonging to the family having some of the evidences of being rabid. Unfortunately for him, he was induced to apply to one of the *celebrated Mad Stones*, as they are called, and to trust in its virtues to deliver him from the distressing malady of which he died. After, however, the elapse of more than a week, he was induced by his friends to submit himself to a mercurial course until he was salivated. Indulging the hope that all was well, and the possibility that the animal that had bitten him was not mad, he continued in the enjoyment of his usual health, until Friday last, when he was taken with a slight pain between the shoulders and a chill. He went to bed and about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, arose to get some water, and was seized with those spasmodic symptoms which were but the precursors of his approaching doom. They continued to increase upon him gradually, until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the disease assumed its most violent form, spasm after spasm, with scarcely a moment's intermission, succeeded each other, until death relieved him from his sufferings. He continued in the possession of his reason until the very moment of his death.—Pleasant was a youth possessed of many amiable qualities; generous and kind to his friends, affectionate for his relations, and generally beloved by those who knew him. He has fallen a victim to that evil (for evil it evidently is) of keeping and raising animals among us, the utility of which is more than counterbalanced a thousand fold by the dangers and miseries to which they expose the community.—*Intel.*

Advertising Debts.—A curious case was tried last week, before Judge Ingraham, in the New York Court of Common Pleas. It was an action brought by Walter F. Lawrence, against H. F. Hutchins, a dry goods merchant, for a libel in advertising for sale a note of plaintiff's for $66, held by the defendant. The defendant did not deny the publication, and as evidence of malicious intention, it was shown that the defendant had refused to sell the note for any thing less than the amount on its face, and said that his intention in the publication was to expose the plaintiff, and to drive him out of New York. On the part of the defence it was shown that the plaintiff's character was beneath the reach of libel, he being a professional Jeremy Diddler, who would raise the wind by blarney or borrowing, and was thankful for the smallest favors, from a fip to fifty dollars, but so pleased was he to be under obligations to his friends that he could not think of repaying the loans. He was too, a blood of the first water, dressed in every new fashion, attended the races, and bet high.—The court charged the jury as follows:

"The mere publication of a debt for sale is not libellous, if it is done for the sole purpose of disposing of it, as of any other property; for debts are oftentimes advertised in the regular course of legal proceedings; and so also are advertised for sale the lands of corporate bodies. If however, the publication is made with a view to injure the debtor, it undoubtedly comes within the law of libel, and entitles him to damages." Verdict for the plaintiff $50.—*Ledger.*

Sad Accident.—Last week, in going to New Haven in a canal packet boat, the storm made ship-wreck of us on the high embankment in Southington. In passing one of the locks, the lock keeper disappeared and nothing could be found of him, so dark and tempestuous was the night. The condition of his wife was agonising. She was alone, with her children, and after the boat left, she groped her way in the tempest to her nearest neighbors, more than a mile, and related her distress. They went with her to her home, and when morning broke, her husband was found drowned in the lock.

His light was extinguished when opening the gates, and going after another, he told his wife he could wait no longer, as the boat was approaching. It is supposed, in the darkness, he made a misstep, and the noise of the tempest and water rushing into the lock, prevented his cries from being heard. Professor Shepherd, of Yale College, the same night, and near the same spot, in attempting to get on board the packet, was deceived by the reflection of the light and fell into the canal. He was able to save himself, as the water was shallow; but had it been a lock, he would doubtless have shared the fate of the poor lock-tender.—*Northampton Courier.*

POSTSCRIPT.

ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

The Whigs have carried the day in Baltimore for the first time—against all the power of the party discipline, official patronage, money, &c. applied by the administration. Whole average Whig majority 156. For Governor, Steele, (Whig) 6191—Grayson, Administration, 6074.

We subjoin the following extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4th, 1838.

Dear Sir,—I have but a moment before the closing of the mail. We have, after a very hard battle, elected our *entire ticket*. We have had every thing to contend with. The whole power of the General Government, and city *officers*, and in the Van Buren wards, a mob had possession of the polls, so that many of our old and infirm men lost their votes. About one o'clock this morning, when it was ascertained the Whigs had carried the city, the Van Buren party marched up from the Republican office to pull down the Chronicle office; they were driven back by the Whigs. Gay street, from the Chronicle office to the Republican office, is *literally covered with brick bats*. The City Guard were ordered out at two o'clock, and remained under arms until day light. When every thing is taken into view, we have *done wonders*, achieved a most splendid victory.

We are pleased to observe by the following paragraph from the American Sentinel, that that respectable old standard of democracy views mob law in a correct light:

A Riot.—We learn, that on the night of the election in Baltimore, a mob assembled in front of the office of the *Baltimore Chronicle*, a Whig paper, and assailed the Whigs who were assembled in front of it, and rejoicing, we presume, at their success. It appears, that Cols. O'Donnell and Glass, Lieut. Col. Pinckney, Majors Jameson and Grieves, Capts. Robb and Cooney, Lieuts. Barroll and Hunt, with their respective corps, assembled, on a few minutes notice, and dispersed the mob. All attempts on the part of mobs to overawe the officers of elections or the voters, or to prevent the conductors of the press from expressing their opinions freely on all questions of public interest, are disgraceful in the extreme, and fraught with danger to our republican institutions. All good citizens ought to aid in putting a stop to such disgraceful proceedings.

The Whole.—The following shows at a glance the Administration losses, since the last Presidential election, in 1836, the States named below voted for Martin Van Buren, viz:

New York,	42	Louisiana,	5
Rhode Island,	4	Mississippi,	4
Connecticut,	8	Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15	Illinois,	5

They now go for the Whigs! Here is a clear Whig gain of eight States, which give 106 electoral votes, in less than two years! Where will General Van Buren be at the end of two years more!

The detested Sub-Treasury scheme, by which he hoped to control the whole of the United States, will ruin him.

THE ENGLISH CROPS.

LONDON, August 14.

The state of the weather and the corn market absorbs almost wholly the attention of all the parties in the city, and it is with satisfaction, therefore, we are able to report that there is altogether a better feeling displayed to-day. This has undoubtedly been much produced by the propitious aspect of the weather, but more especially from the circumstance of a large quantity of new wheat having been sold in Mark lane this morning, for delivery next week. The sample is stated to have been remarkably fine and full. It was readily disposed of at 80s. per quarter.

Various efforts are making to induce a belief that the general produce of the present harvest in England will be below the necessary quantity for the ensuing year's consumption. A greater fallacy was never attempted to be imposed upon the country. The wheat crop in this county, and indeed in the whole south and west of England, never looked cleaner or better. It is true that, from the heavy effects of the late severe winter, it is thinner than could have been wished for, but then the straw is abundantly fine, and from the extraordinary improvement in its appearance and growth, arising from the very genial weather of the past three months, it is expected that it will yield an average crop within a sixteenth, or that the total deficiency for all England will be about 3,000,000 quarters.

To meet this we have 639,000 quarters of foreign wheat in bond, the whole of which, from the lessened import duty, now 16s. 8d. will be brought into home consumption; and more than this, throughout the country the crops of barley and oats were never exceeded; and the prices of these must be materially reduced and such reduction greatly lessen the consumption of wheat and corn. Large importations of foreign wheat are also on order, and in expectation of early delivery, the whole of which will come into use, as the duty will yet decline, owing to the high-priced averages of the aggregate markets. Accounts from all quarters concur in representing the crop of potatoes to be abundant.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

There is a great outcry about a deficiency in the coming crops of wheat. In many places unquestionably the grain stands thinly on the ground, and the produce in such will probably not exceed one-third of the average quantity; but, to speak generally, we do not believe that the falling off will be any thing like to that extent. In the East and North Riding the wheat promises well; the same may be said for most parts of the west. Further north, and in Scotland, the state of things is less favorable; but in the midland, southern, and western counties, the crop of wheat will approach an average one. Barley, however, is uniformly good; oats are also abundant, and turnips will be plentiful.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The weather still continues to be cold, wet, and ungenial, and the prospects of the coming harvest less favorable than ever. We have not had three consecutive days of dry weather during the last six weeks, and the temperature is unusually low for the season of the year. The harvest in this part of the country will be very late; the corn being at present quite green.—There is still a large quantity of hay in the fields. The early potato crops are very poor, especially on heavy lands, both in quantity and quality, and we fear the late ones will not be much better, unless we have an immediate change of weather. The accounts of the wheat crops are very contradictory, but the steady rise of the corn market shows that there is little expectation of a full crop among those most interested.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The reports of the appearance of the crops in the west of Ireland are much more satisfactory than could have been expected, considering the lateness of the spring and the partial failure of the potato crop. The wheat and oats, if not injured by the present heavy rains, will be a full crop—the straw of the latter rather short. The potatoes, notwithstanding the blight, which was principally confined to the middle sowing, (the early and late ones having escaped, will yield more than an average return.)—*Dublin paper.*

The late fine weather here has induced many of the farmers to commence harvest, and large crops of wheat and barley have been cut within the last week in this neighborhood (Abingdon.) Every appearance promises an abundant harvest.—*Reading Mer.*

With reference to the corn crops conflicting accounts are given. The corn districts nearest hand certainly do not appear to have suffered as yet—the wheat looks strong and healthy, and if the weather takes up soon the harvest will be an abundant one.—*Birmingham Adv.*

A few days since, an elegantly dressed female, whose name out of respect to her husband we forbear to mention, was brought before Justice Palmer at the upper office in a state of gross intoxication, charged with having committed an assault and battery. She was so elegantly and expensively dressed, that the magistrate sent down to her husband in Pearl st. to send up to her some less expensive clothes before she went to prison, but he replied that he would have nothing to do with her. On enquiring into the facts of the case, it appeared that some months ago Mrs. —— acquired a habit of drinking which was pursued to such an excess as to destroy all domestic peace, and in consequence her husband left her and sent his two children to Long Island, where they boarded. Some months afterward she having promised reformation, he took her back and the children also; and re-commenced housekeeping, but she soon forgot her promise, and pursued her old habits, and her husband was again compelled to leave her. Upon this occasion after she was arrested, the husband appeared at the Upper Police Office to know what he should do with the children, (being girls) and wished to know if he could take charge of them. It then came out that in addition to being an habitual drunkard, Mrs. —— had behaved in the most inhuman manner to the eldest child, an interesting girl of 5 years, whom she had been in the habit of beating daily with a rope. The child's back was examined by the Magistrate, and from the nape of the neck to the knees, there was no space unscarred. No complaint of this offence was made, and of course the Magistrate could take no cognisance of it, but the children were promptly handed over to the care of their father. The mother, who was tried for the assault, was *acquitted.*—*N. Y. Cour. & Inq.*

Before day-break of Saturday morning, there fell here one of the heaviest rains ever known, and the consequent floods have caused much damage to public works and private property in Petersburg and the neighboring country. The large stone culverts which give passage to the stream passing under Market, Bank and Old streets, were quite too small for the violence of the torrent, and the water overflowed the lower parts of both Bank and Old streets, several feet deep, filling all the cellars, and running over many of the floors above. The Post Office and Reading Room, on Bank street, had 15 inches depth of water over their floors, which are elevated a little above the footway. It is supposed that the loss to the town, in the damage to culverts, streets, &c. will not be less than $5,000, and the losses of individuals will be much more. The large brick tobacco factory of J. L. Moore, Esq. on the side of the Bank street culvert, is partly washed away, and much of the remainder of the building must come down.

No mail came from north to south for 36 hours, showing that *some where* rail-roads had been rendered impassable. On the Richmond and Petersburg road, we have since heard there was some undermining of a stone culvert; and as all the common road bridges on Swift Creek are swept off, there is still no land communication between this place and Richmond. However, by yesterday evening, our energetic Postmaster had arranged a new route for the great northern and southern mail, (and consequently for the travellers which accompany it,) by the way of the new rail-road to City Point, and by steam boat thence to Richmond. This arrangement will continue for the short time which may be necessary to open again the rail-road to Richmond. No serious injury, nor any to affect the safety or speed of travel, on the City Point rail-road, the Petersburg and Roanoke, or the Greensville rail-roads, had occurred up to last evening, (30th) when the floods were subsiding.

On the Raleigh and Gaston rail-road, the new work of the embankments, of course has been much washed, and several small stone drains between Gaston and Littleton were washed up. This caused one passage of the train to be interrupted; but as there was an engine on each side, and these damages were soon repaired, the passage of the mail and travel was no longer obstructed. One more serious injury occurred in the washing away of a stone drain where the bank was 20 feet high. This is expected to be repaired (for the safe passage of the train) on this day, (Oct. 1st.) These particulars we learn from the chief engineer of the Raleigh and Gaston rail-road company, C. F. M. Garnett, Esq. who arrived last night, in the train from Henderson, (43 miles south of the Roanoke.) The cost of complete repairs of the damage on this road will not be considerable.

The bank of the Appomattox canal has been badly broken about 5 miles above Petersburg, and of course the navigation will be suspended until it is repaired.—*Petersburg, Va. Country Advertiser Oct. 1.*

Affecting Incident.—On Tuesday last, at the New York Special Sessions, a little boy, not over eight or nine years of age, who had been convicted on Friday last of stealing ten dollars from a fisherman in Washington market, was brought up for judgment. The infantile appearance of the little fellow, who seemed to have seen better days, excited the deepest sympathies of the Court and spectators. In answer to interrogatories put by the Court, he replied that his father was dead, but his mother was still living in New York, with a man she had instructed him to call "father." This *step*-father, it seems, in a feeling common to that affectionate class of relatives, had turned the little wanderer upon the wide world in his tender years to get his livelihood in the best manner he was able. That he had been taken about a year or two ago to England by Captain Hazard, who treated him kindly, and brought him back to New York; that the mother had called to see him while in prison, and with an affectionate regard for the child's welfare, when she found he was about being sent to prison, took the shirt off his back to bestow upon his little *half*-brother at home. The Court, upon being answered by the boy that he could both read and write, ordered him to write his name upon a piece of paper handed to him for that purpose, which he performed promptly, and exhibited the signature of Abraham Bogart in a style of penmanship, if not equal to that of the accomplished pupils of Mr. Bristow, was very superior to any thing of the kind to be expected from one of his age. The sentence was deferred, and in the meantime the unfortunate child is placed under the protection and parental care of Mr. Coggswell, the keeper of the prison.

Frightful Affair.—Last evening about dusk, as the two brigades were returning from Harlem to this city along the third avenue, the third regiment being in advance, they were met by a cartman named Michael Healey, half drunk, driving a very spirited horse in a cart; when first seen, at a gentle pace. When, however, within a few rods of the troops, he took one of the "rungs" out of the cart and lashed the horse so violently that the animal maddened with pain rushed into the midst of the 3d regiment, through the whole line, knocking down some forty or fifty men, more or less, bruising and wounding a majority of them. On went the horse and cart, Healey holding the reins, and, as it is said, maliciously guiding it through the midst of the troops. After dashing through the third regiment, they next came on to the ninth, where more men were knocked down and bruised. One of the dragoons was knocked off his horse, and received so bad a hurt that it is thought his life is in danger. By this time the excitement was tremendous, overwhelming, amounting to madness—all subordination was at an end. Vain was it for the officers to call upon the men to maintain their discipline—they rushed upon the miserable cartman in such confusion, and so completely o'er mastered by passion, that they cut and thrust at each other, whereby several of them were severely injured. It was reported that two men were thus killed and many others dangerously wounded. At this time Alderman Charles H. Hale, at the risk of his life, rushed into the midst of the frightful melee and rescued the cartman with scarcely a spark of life remaining, he having been cut and slashed most horribly. Officers Rose and Jones happening to be on the spot, the poor wretch was given into their custody, and by them conveyed to the upper police, where his wounds were immediately dressed. He received one sabre wound on the head that is considered dangerous. By the last accounts, however, he was still alive.—*New York Times.*

Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—The Report we publish to day will be found highly interesting on this subject. Several tables were attached to it, for which we had not room;—we give the following and a synopsis of the others. *The machinery for transportation is as follows:*

26 Locomotive Engines—11 in service.
12 under repairs.
3 laid by.
18 Tenders, all fit for use with ordinary repairs.
4 eight wheeled passenger cars.
1 do do do building.
14 four wheeled do do
4 eight do baggage do
5 four do do do
22 eight do freight do
191 four do do do
36 four do timber, carriage and carpenter cars.

There were transported from the first of January to the 30th of June, six months, ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six passengers *up*, whose amount of passage money was thirty-nine thousand thirty-seven dollars and fifteen cents. There were *down*, during the same period, thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-two, whose amount of passage money was forty-one thousand six hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents, forming together, an aggregate, for passage money only, in the space of six months, of eighty thousand, six hundred forty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents! Amount of up and down freights for the same period, seventy-eight thousand, forty-six dollars, sixty-nine cents! Aggregate of both passengers and freight, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, forty-six cents, and a monthly average of twenty-six thousand, four hundred and forty-eight dollars, twenty-four cents.—*Cincinnati Evening Post.*

Tariff of Postage.—Per Steam Ship Great Western,—from New York to Bristol—for places in the United Kingdom and France.

Single Letter	25 cts.	being one piece of paper.
Double do	50 cts.	" two " "
Triple do	75 cts.	" three " "
Quadruple do	100 cts.	" four " "

Parcels, or letters composed of other articles, and weighing one ounce, avordupois, quadruple; and in proportion for all greater weights, say one dollar per ounce.

Newspapers 2 cents each.

Periodicals, Magazines and Pamphlets 2 cents per sheet.

ENGLISH POSTAGES,

Which require to be paid here, on *Single Letters*, addressed to places OUT OF the United Kingdom, and NOT in France, being in addition to the above rates.

	Sterling.	Equal to
Denmark and Norway	3s. 0d.	75c.
Gibraltar via *France*	2s. 11d.	73c.
Italy	2s. 11d.	73c.
Mediterranean	3s. 2d.	79c.
Holland and Belgium	2s. 8d.	67c.
Poland and Prussia	3s. 0d.	75c.
Sweden and Russia	3s. 0d.	75c.
Portugal	3s. 1d.	77c.
Sicily and Turkey	2s. 11d.	73c.
Spain	2s. 10d.	70c.
Switzerland	2s. 6d.	62c.
Cape of Good Hope	1s. 8d.	42c.
New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, Ceylon and Mauritas.	1s. 8d.	42c.

On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, as Mr. J. W. Cramer, foreman of the chemical factory at the foot of 33d street and 11th avenue, was standing at his door he observed a woman pass down to the dock and throw into the river a large bundle. This circumstance, together with seeing her stop and speak to some children who were gathering bark on the wharf, excited his curiosity, and he hastened down to the dock, where he was told by a little girl that she asked the woman what it was she threw into the water, and she replied,—"only dead rats." Mr. C. was still dissatisfied, though nothing of the bundle could be seen in the water. Presently, however, the steamer Telegraph passing by, caused a swell in the waves, and to his surprise, what he then supposed to be the lifeless body of an infant was washed [illegible] early where he was standing. He seized [illegible] child and laid it on a rock near by, and th[illegible] urned in pursuit of the inhuman mother, who was not yet out of sight.—In this pursuit Mr. C. was joined by two of his fellow workmen, named Warner and Bures.—The woman, however, succeeded in making good her escape, and has not since been seen.—Mr. Cramer returning to the child, found, to his surprise, that signs of life were manifested, and he took it to his wife, and sent for Dr. H. H. Cochran, who, after applying the proper restoratives, soon effected a perfect recovery. The child (a boy) was pronounced by the doctor to be about three weeks old.

ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
6 Saturday,	6 17	5 43	4 29	
7 Sunday,	6 19	5 41	5 18	
8 Monday,	6 20	5 41	6 18	D. H. M.
9 Tuesday,	6 21	5 39	7 17	
10 Wednesday,	6 23	5 37	8 14	Full 3 9 45
11 Thursday,	6 24	5 36	9 6	Last 10 5 24
12 Friday,	6 25	5 35	9 55	New 18 9 21
13 Saturday,	6 26	5 34	10 40	First 26 3 57

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. BARTHOLOMEW KLINE, to Miss MARY A. RIDEY, all of this city.

On the 27th ult. by John Swift, Mayor, WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, to ELIZABETH B. PRICE, both of West Chester, Chester county, Pa.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, EDWARD JOHNSON CADWALADER, Esq. of this city, to the amiable and well accomplished Miss CHRISTIAN M. SYCKLER, of Spring Garden.

On the 1st inst. by the same, Mr. WM. H. DOBLE, of Bucks co. to Miss LEVINA H. KONKLE, of the N. Liberties.

On the 4th ult. by the Rev. James Berkley, JOHN B. DUTTON, to EMMA SCHOOLEY, daughter of John Schooley, all of Laudon county, Virginia.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. J. B. Clemson, Dr. ROBERT K. SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLY B. daughter of John M. Smith, of Bohemia Manor, Delaware.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Worn, Mr. JOSEPH BARNHURST, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Frederick Uber, Esq. both of Penn Township.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. David Riger, JACOB SENSEMAN, of Nazareth, Northampton county, to Miss SARAH BOLLER, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D. CHARLES HALL, to MARIA, daughter of Samuel Brooks.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. GEO. CARTER, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Geo. Taylor, Sr. all of this city.

In Baltimore, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, the Rev. ALEXANDER MACKLIN, of Philadelphia, to E. AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Thomas Kelso, of the former city.

At Friends' Meeting, Stroudsburgh, Pa. on the 27th ult. WILLIAM BETTLE, of Philadelphia, to MARY, daughter of James Sinton, of Easton, Pa.

On the 1st inst. at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. ALEXANDER STEVART, son of Colonel Stewart, of Baltimore, to Miss MATILDA R. second daughter of the late Levi Ellmaker, of Philadelphia.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Todd, Mr. C. A. HILL, to Miss EMELINE C. daughter of John Bryan, Esq. all of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. ALEXANDER BROOKE, to Miss JANE WALTERS, both of Spring Garden.

In Roxborough, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Jones, RICHARD C. JONES, to MATILDA R. BROWER, both of Berks county, Pa.

DIED,

On the 28th ult. after a short illness, Mr. ALEXANDER J. MILLER, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. ABIGAIL, wife of Jasper Corning, aged 44 years.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. REBECCA TAYLOR, in the 72d year of her age.

On the 28th ult. ANTHONY N. DUGAN, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. of pulmonary consumption, Miss HARRIET ELIZABETH WRIGHT, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 2d inst. HENRY DALY, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN LEATHERMAN, in the 76th year of her age.

In Montrose, on the 22d ult. MINDWELL NICHOLS, wife of Deacon Amos Nichols, aged 63 years.

At his farm, near Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 14th of June last, JACOB M. LEWIS, formerly of this city.

On the 1st inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. LOUISA SEDALE, in the 23d year of her age.

On Sunday night last, Dr. CONYNGHAM CRAWFORD, late of Clinton, Mis. in the 40th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. at her residence in Carpenter st. Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, relict of the late Richard Brown, of this city, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 1st inst. SAMUEL CARPENTER, son of J. M. and Mary A. Sterer, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On the 2d inst. ANDREW SCOTT REED, in the 22d year of his age.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

		price sold for	par
105 shares	United States Bank,	123½a123¾	100
50 do.	Western Bank,	55	50
4 do.	Commercial Bank,	63	50
1 do.	North America Bank,	410	400
100 do.	Mechanics Bank,	57	35
280 do.	Girard Bank,	53a53½	50
121 do.	Schuylkill Bank,	51½	50
9 do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	504	400
34 do.	Kentucky Bank,	90½a91½	
73 do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	80½a81	
931 do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	78a81½	100
10 do.	Planters Bank, Miss.	97½	100
51 do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	103a104	
16 do.	Commercial Bank Natchez,	93	
18 do.	Lancaster & Schuylkill,	12	
13 do.	Grand Gulf Bank,	89a89½	100
0 do.	Mec. and Tradesmen's Bank,	19	
100 do.	Mech. & Manufac. Pitts	55½	50
108 do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	97½	100
20 do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	92	100
100 do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co	75½ 76¼	100
5 do.	Philadelphia Gas Co.	133	100
6 do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	157	50
10 do.	Delaware Coal Co.	59	
150 do.	Stonington R. R.	51	
8 do.	Reading R. R.	39¼	
100 do.	New Orleans Gas Co.	22	
60 do.	American Fire In. Co.	24½a25	25
31 do.	Philada. & Trenton R.R.	117¼	100
17 do.	Valley R. R.	25	50
10 do.	Lehigh Coal Co.	93	
10 do.	Northern Liberties Gas Co.	26	20
25 do.	Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	45	

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Sept. 28, received from Jos. S. Stemmetz, 5 00; W. H. Dugan, Esq. 7 00; Sam'l H. Moore, P.M. 2 00 (not franked); W. Keyser, Esq. 2 00. *Sept. 29.* Jas. F. Lunn, 10 00; W. Burtt, nett. 4 62; A. Potter, Esq. 2 00; E. S. Barrows, Esq. 2 00; A. C. Hand, Esq. 2 00; Chas. R. Miller, esq. 6 00; N. S. Hallock, Esq. 2 00; J. Martin, Esq. 5 00; Quere, Where does the paper go to. Jas. Dennison, 2 00; T. L. Wendell, 2 00. *Oct 1.* J. C. Baldwin, 1 00; Jas. W. Turner, 2 00; Sam'l C. Ridgeley, 3 00; R. Ainsworth, Esq. 2 00; J. Kilborn, Esq. 4 00; Jas. Gilmore, Esq. 2 00; Jonas Price, Esq. 1 00; Abner Henley, Esq. 2 00; Jas. McLallen, Esq. 1 00; Hubbard Battle, Esq. 2 00. W. Lynes, jr. Esq. 2 00; Jas. Delaplain, Esq. 2 00; V. P. Shattuck, 2 00; Horace Loch, Esq. 2 00; S. H. Plumb, Esq. 2 00. *Oct. 2.* D. S. Blackman, esq. 4 00; Jas. Pringle, nett. 3 50 (post. 50 cts.); Augustus H. Conant, 4 00; J. P. Lewis, Esq. 2 00; M. Wright, Esq. 2 00. *Oct. 3.* N. C. Clarkson, Esq. 2 00; R. A. Morten, Esq. 5 00; D. P. Caldwell, Esq. 4 00; Jos. M. French, esq. 3 00; Anson Bray, Esq. 2 00; A. Dudley, Esq. 2 00; Thos. Phillips, Esq. 2 00. *Oct. 4.* Chester A. Colt, 20 00; T. B. Brooks, nett. 2 75; Elias Dewitt, 1 00; Benj. S. Budd, nett, 1 75; T. Dilehay, 2 00; H. D. Nelson, Esq. 2 00; Squire Hurley, Esq. 5 00; H. Barrett, Esq. 2 00; L. P. Tinker, Esq. 2 00.

Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office, postage unpaid.

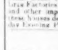
From Linden, Ala. Sept. 14th; from Warrenton, Va. Sept. 28th; from Worcester, Mass.

MORUS MULTICAULIS,
Chinese Mulberry.

FOR SALE, a few thousand Multicaulis (Mulberry) Trees, of the right kind.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers: a portion of them are now growing near Philadelphia.

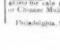
Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. oct 6—tf



THREE BRICK HOUSES.

FOR SALE, three modern built three story brick houses, in South Fourth street, near the Prime street Rail-road, an open lot in front. Several large Factories have recently been built within a square, and other improvements in the neighborhood render these houses desirable. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. oct 6—tf

SILK AGENCY,
No. 209 Market Street.



THE subscriber has commenced an agency for the purchase and sale of the Silk Mulberry Trees, and all articles connected with the growing of the Silk.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES, 40,000 for sale now, of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry Trees.

CHARLES CADWALLADER.
Philadelphia, September 8th, 1838. sep 8—tf

J. F. CALDWELL, OF VIRGINIA, DENTIST,
No. 279 Arch Street, near Tenth.

WILL, if a sufficient number present themselves, and subscribe to his terms and conditions, deliver a course of Lectures, in which he will maintain:

1st. The disease of the teeth is from *external* causes in a large majority of cases.

2d. That many pains charged to the *internal* portions of the teeth, have an *external location.*

3d. That numerous teeth, presented for extraction can be saved and relieved from pain.

4th. That teeth *can be extracted* without injury to the gum or jaw bone, with less *pain* or *force,* and more safety than is effected with keyed instruments, and in a majority of cases without the aid of forceps.

5th. A lecture introductory, comprehending an illustration of the whole course so far as to explain his own and expose the *defects* of the methods of, and the operations usually resorted to. This last, is the first of the series, and will be delivered at the request of any respectable portion of medical men, students, or others [illegible]

[illegible] one hundred dollars.

[illegible] attention having been called to a paragraph in the United States Gazette, in which the writer enquires if "*any can speak from experience to the new method of extracting teeth, as practised by Dr. Caldwell, of Virginia, who is now in Philadelphia?*"—We reply affirmatively; he extracted teeth for us, and we give a decided preference to his mode over all others we have a knowledge of; we know of his succeeding in extracting teeth that other Dentists failed to remove; and can therefore assure the correspondent of the Gazette that he may apprehend no "imposition" in the matter.

Dr. Caldwell operates by more effectually releasing the tooth, before he attempts to draw it, in a manner original with himself, that requires less force, and inflicts no wound upon the gum or fracture of the bone surrounding the tooth.

JOHN RORER, JAMES RORER, } Surgical Instrument Makers, No. 26 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

I have examined with great care into the merits of Dr. Caldwell's mode of extracting teeth, and have not only satisfied myself by dissection of the existence of his ligament, but have proved in my own person the safety and value of his operation.

PAUL B. GODDARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Pa.

Dr. Caldwell, now of this city, lately removed from its socket in my upper jaw, the roots of a molar tooth, after the same had been fractured and abandoned by one of our most distinguished Dentists. His success in this instance, and the little pain which I suffered, impresses me favorably in regard to his manner of operating.

R. M. HUSTON, M. D.

* Now in explanation, I would not have used this word muscle, but in its place would have inserted *ligament,* but this may be considered equally "*absurd*" to your correspondent and some others.

sep 29—tf J. F. CALDWELL.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CASKET, OR FLOWERS OF LITERATURE, WIT & SENTIMENT.

FOR OCTOBER,

With the following Embellishments:

Portrait of Elbridge Gerry, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Fountain in Franklin Square. Music—"The Elfin Wooer," arranged for the Piano Forte.

CONTENTS.

Biographical Sketch of Elbridge Gerry, esq. The Foot of the Candle, by the author of "Holland Tide." The Reconciliation, by Old Nick [illegible]. The Immortality of Man, by [illegible] Barrett. The Pastor's Death Bed, by Jean Paul Richter. [illegible] Thoughts on Woman, by Mrs. Crawford. Fountain in Franklin Square, [illegible] by Mary. The Gamester, by W. To the Editor, by W. Charles Lamb, by J. F. H. Corsets.

POETRY.

The Guerilla, by T. Westcott Spring, by Dr. Lyman Walbridge. Trask. Heaven, by Samuel W. Stockton. Stanzas, by Rev. Joseph Rusling. "Redeem the Time Because the Days are Evil," by A. H. Touch Not the Bowl, by Thomas Dunn English. The Lord's Prayer, by Rev. Joseph Rusling. [illegible] My Choice, by [illegible]. Song of the Elfin Wooer, by Charles McNorkell, set to Music. The Maid I Adore, by J. B. Ransom.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages, to which a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of its kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, and '37, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid),

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
oct 6 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

WILL be paid by the subscribers, for the apprehension and delivery in this city, of EDWIN S. WHITFIELD, who calls himself a travelling agent for our publications. The public and publishers in general, have been cautioned against said Swindler, and his receipts will not be acknowledged. He is about five feet six to seven inches in height, dark whiskers, of plausible manners, wears green spectacles, and is remarkably fond of talking religion and preaching when he can get an opportunity. He at present has his wife and one child with him, the other has been left in this city. Some of his peculiar traits of *monastic* character can be made known, but, for as a mention of them will not probably lead to his recognition, they are for the present withheld.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket.
M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Publishers of the Saturday Courier.
L. A. GODEY, Publisher of the Lady's Book and Saturday News.
C. ALEXANDER, Publisher of the Gentlemen's Magazine and Messenger. sep 15—tf

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY,
And Examination of Heads, at 210 Chesnut Street.

MR. O. S. FOWLER will give PRACTICAL LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY at his rooms, 210 Chesnut street on MONDAY EVENING, commencing October 15th, at 7½ o'clock, and closing with public examinations. Admission 12½ cents.

Surrounded with his extensive cabinet of specimens, which embraces hundreds of distinguished American citizens, many criminals, rare animals, Indian specimens, &c. &c. The lecturer possesses greater facilities for copious illustrations, and imparting interest and information than can be any where else found.

He will continue to give correct phrenological descriptions of character at 210 Chesnut street, (between Eighth and Ninth streets) where, also, may be seen free of charge, his extensive cabinet of busts, embracing those of Clay, Adams, Benton, Judge White, Polk, Drs. Bascom, Humphrey, Fisk, about twenty U. S. Senators, &c. &c. Call and see.

Messrs. Fowler & Brevoort have for sale several works on Phrenology, their own works, Caldwell's answer to Sewall, Jones' works, &c. oct 6

CARD.

THE FASHIONS will be issued the second week in October. The CARD embraces the French and English Figures. It will be printed from copper and beautifully colored. The *Map and Almanac* is in the style of last Spring's.

A Branch for the sale of the System and Fashions is established in New York city. I shall leave for that place engraved in London, where I expect to be in the course of the fall and winter.

The *Spherical System* is now put down to Ten Dollars if paid in advance. The cause for thus lowering the price will be explained with the Fashions.

If in the above those concerned can find any inducement to patronise my efforts, I shall be grateful for their favors. JAMES H. CHAFFELL,
oct 6—2* No. 81 Arch street, Philadelphia.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th inst. an indentured apprentice to the Cordwaining business, named Joseph Mathews, near 18 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, a small scar on his face, had on when he went away, a light round hout, dark pantaloons, no other clothes. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension without charges.

E. HANES,
sep 9—3t* Bridgewater, Bucks county, Pa.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers have been receiving, of their own importations various styles of Goods, suitable for "Friends" wear, amongst which are English and French Prints, Shawls, Bombazines, bonnet Silks, Cap Crape and Crape Lisse, Book Muslins and Hdkfs, Linen Pockets, French and English Merinos, Drab Habit Cloths and Coatings. Also, LINEN CHECKS AND MANCHESTER GINGHAMS, Buff Cassimeres, English Satin and Woollen Vestings, Black Bombazines, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes. Damask Table Linens and Napkins, with a general assortment of other seasonable Dry Goods.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SON,
sep 8—tf 32 South Second Street.

SKETCHES ON FINANCE.

A Chapter of Sketches on Finance, with an appendix showing the train of insidious causes by which the removal of the Deposits was effected. By Robert Mayo. Price 50 cents.

For sale by J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. sep 15—tf

Chart of the Constitutions.

AN improved Stereotype Edition of Dr. Mayo's Chart of the Constitutions of the several States, and that of the United States, is just published—price 50 cents; and for sale by JUDAH DOBSON,
sep 22—tf No. 108 Chesnut street.

Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis;
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

DEAFNESS.

THE great success which has attended the application of this valuable remedy in some hundred cases in the Westminster Dispensary (for diseases of the Eye and Ear) for which Letters Patent have been obtained by M. Taylor, M. D. from the English Government, and the attention it has received from the Royal Academy of Medicine in Paris, as well as from the following medical gentlemen, Mr. Abernethy, Sir Astly Cooper, Drs. Paxton, Curtis, Drake and L. Segalis, Aurist, &c. and other Aurists and Surgeons, inferior to none in Medical science, who have used and recommended it.

To the aged who are most commonly afflicted with deafness, the preparation will indeed prove a blessing, as it has so frequently cured the worst of cases, when no hope of recovery had been anticipated or derived from other means.

To those afflicted with deafness, arising from cold, this preparation must prove invaluable, and will restore them to hearing in nine cases out of ten.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. To prevent being imposed upon, look well to the certificate of the proprietor and inventor.

Signed at my office, 20 Charles street, Bloomsbury, London; sold by Dr. William Young, 32 south Tenth street, one door north of Chesnut street, Philadelphia, who is appointed wholesale agent for the United States, Canada and West Indies. oct 6—3m

TO PRINTERS.

A Double Cylinder Napier Press, nearly new, of the first quality, warranted sound, and will print 2000 sheets per hour.

One Ramage Screw Press, Super Royal size, with iron bed and platen.

1 font	Small Pica,	130 lbs.	Suitable for country newspapers.
1 do.	Minion,	265	
1 do.	do	700	
1 do.	Nonpareil,	260	
do.	Pearl	100	

FOR SALE at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, cheap. Letters from a distance must be *post paid.*

TO DR. WILLIAM EVANS.

GEORGETOWN, D. C. June 28, 1838.

RESPECTED FRIEND—I am truly grateful that I can return my sincere thanks to you, who have been the cause of my being restored to PERFECT HEALTH.—For five months past I have been laboring under severe *Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism,* attended with debility, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, &c. Having frequently heard of the truly excellent quality of your CHAMOMILE PILLS, I at last determined to make trial of them, although not without considerable opposition from my physician and family. At last, seeing my determination, they agreed to the trial; and upon using the third package, I was altogether restored to health. How can I express my gratitude and sincere regard for such a saviour of human frames! My cure was altogether complete, and I must confess myself surprised at the extraordinary result. No people were ever more blessed than we are with such remedies. The many quack advertisements which appear in the papers which I receive from your city, deterred me from using your pills before I did. I can truly say that no medicine in the known world has had such a beneficial effect as your Chamomile and Aperient Pills. What makes the cure more extraordinary is that I am more than forty years of age, and for the last four years could just move about, and that only at short intervals. I am at present entirely recovered, and my hopes are that you may enjoy a long and prosperous life. If I am spared, I will most certainly come to Philadelphia to see you.

If my name and letter will be of any service to you, you are at perfect liberty to make use of them, and all I can do to aid you will be done with unbounded pleasure.

Your most truly grateful and humble servant,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

N. B.—Original Certificates to be seen at Dr. Wm. Evans's Office and General Depot, No. 19 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

Dubufe's Paintings,
AT THE MASONIC HALL,
In Chesnut Street.

THIS Exhibition now consists of four splendid paintings by the above celebrated artist, the painter of Adam and Eve, and a grand Historical Painting by the same, viz: DON JUAN, HAIDEE AND LAMBRO.—A magnificent painting, representing a thrilling scene from the poem of Lord Byron. [illegible]

THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE.—A highly finished painting, representing to the life, a scene which is of frequent occurrence in the East. [illegible]

SAINT JOHN IN THE DESERT.—A beautiful figure of St. John in his youth, quenching his thirst at a pure stream gushing from a rock. [illegible]

THE PRINCESS OF CAPUA.—With a splendid robe of white satin, in an attitude of deep contemplation, reading a Miniature.

THE REVOLT IN PARIS in 1830.—By Gérard Marat, Provost of Paris, saves from the fury of the revolted Parisians, the Dauphin Charles, Duke of Normandy and Regent of France, during the captivity of King John, his Father.

The rooms are brilliantly lit up with gas, and the evenings being now cool, the Paintings are seen with equal advantage to the evening.

Hours of Exhibition from 9 in the morning, until 1 P. M. and from 2 P. M. until 10 at night. Admittance 25 cents. No more Season Tickets will be sold. may 19—tf

LITTELL'S SPIRIT OF THE MAGAZINES AND ANNUALS.

CONSISTING of the best parts of Blackwood's, Metropolitan, New Monthly, United Service, Monthly, Dublin University, Johnstone's, Tait's, and other Magazines, and all the Annuals. It is the lighter part of the Museum of Foreign Literature.

Contents of the Number for SEPTEMBER—[illegible] the Miser, Oliver Twist, with an engraving; Zicci, a Tale, by Bulwer, Nicholas Nickleby, with an engraving; The Tartar Bandit, The English Thief Voyage in a Convict Ship, The new Slave trade in the East, Second Sight, Poetry, The Invitation, Old Touch for me by Harp again, The Angel's Welcome, Faith, A Fragment of the Pestilence, The Flight of Time, The Assassin in Paris, The Wrong Letter Box.

Published monthly for the Proprietor, by E. LITTELL & Co. No. 211 Chesnut Street. Price—Three dollars a year in advance. Five dollars, if sent free of postage, will pay for two copies. may 19—tf

ASTHMA AND SPITTING BLOOD CURED
By Jayne's Expectorant.

Philadelphia, August 16th, 1838.

Mr. Atkinson—Dear Sir: [illegible]

... I feel—IT HAS EFFECTUALLY CURED ME. [illegible]

NICHOLAS HARRIS, Sen.
No. 35 Lombard Street.

Mr. Harris has long been a worthy member (we believe a Deacon) of the First Baptist Church in this city, and implicit confidence may be placed in his assertion.

☞ Persons are invited to call and see him, and satisfy themselves.

The above valuable medicine may be had wholesale and retail, at JAYNE'S DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price $1 00.

ASTONISHING CURES PERFORMED BY
Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

To the Editors of the Philadelphia Ledger.

THIS is to certify, that one of our children had been affected better than a year, with constant discharges from his bowels of slime, [illegible]

MARK STRETCH,
HANNAH STRETCH.

The above valuable medicine is prepared and sold by Dr. JAYNE, No. 20 south Third street, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed at the Office of the
Saturday Evening Post & Casket,
No. 36 Carter's Alley.
Election Bills, Handbills, [illegible] Tickets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c.
Three doors below [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC SELECTIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF LOWER CANADA.

Geology.—So far as we know, the geological structure of Lower Canada exhibits a system of country, accompanied with calcareous rocks of a soft texture, and in horizontal strata. The lower islands in the Lawrence appear to be merely occasional elevations of the vast granite strata that underlie the country; the Kamouraska islands and the Penguins in particular, which exhibit this appearance on a small scale. Rocks and St. Anne's parishes large masses of primitive granite rise in many conical hills, in one instance to the height of 300 feet.

The banks of the St. Lawrence are in many places composed of a cement or substance so strong as to require blasting or mouldering condition, but still in every country, granite is found in strata; there are two inclined to the horizon, but never parallel to it.—Cape Tourmente, 30 miles below Quebec, is a round massive granite mountain, upward of a thousand feet high. The Saguenay runs in a chasm a thousand feet deep, through a mass of granite.—Cape Diamond in which the citadel of Quebec is situated, is grey granite mixed with crystals of Quartz and dark colored slate. The same kind of granite is found extending under the island of Montreal. From Quebec upward, a reddish or dark clay appears from the banks of the Lawrence, and forms the bed of the St. Lawrence to Kingston and Niagara. Montreal Mountain is of this trap family, surrounded by lime stone with animal remains; a stratum of which no doubt lies the island at a small distance below the surface. Limestone with fossil remains, is also found in many places near the St. Lawrence; the bed of the Montmorenci at the celebrated Falls near to Quebec is primitive limestone.

It is supposed that the range of mountains on the north west of the St. Lawrence is rich in minerals; white marble has been discovered in the Ottawa, and iron ore in many places, particularly at St. Maurice, where it has been worked for many years, and found to make iron equal to the Swedish. At Moulin Head near the mouth of the Saguenay, there is a vein of beautiful white marble, with a good water power adjoining side for working it with. Also at Lake St. John at the head of that river. Fine sand stone and limestone with marine shells. In the county of Sherbrooke is found black lead and roofing slate.

It is supposed that the whole country has been convulsed to some ancient convulsion subsequent to the deluge. In many parts there exist deep rents in the mountain inclines to two feet wide, as they had been split by the action of fire or some volcanic shock. The banks are more of less broken; around several miles in length, about a foot broad, and forty or fifty feet deep. It is believed that in the first voyage of Jacques Cartier up the St. Lawrence in 1535, he sailed as the northern extent of the navigable ship obstacle, and that in the second voyage in 1540, he was stopped by a rapid a point above there for the same reason by water. This point is called *Ehoselemonte*—falling or sinking down. There is a manuscript in the French college at Quebec, which describes a succession of appalling earthquakes throughout the St. Lawrence in 1663, by which great places were made in the earth, rivers forced out of their beds, mountains overturned to such new ones as old lakes formed where none previously existed. On the same time a new island arose, which remained permanent into the St. Lawrence, which cannot be more made as far as Tadousac, 150 miles below Quebec, and at the former place, a shower of volcanic ashes fell into the river. The same event was then earth-quake was universally over New France, New England and Acadia or New Scotia. The earth-quake near Quebec has since been subject to frequent shocks of earthquakes. The most alarming in late years was in 1791, when the earth cracked in many places, but without producing any accidents. There has fallen at some claimant in the winter of 1791 it was again agitated for forty days though not violently than before. Slight shocks are still felt every year, and are most perceptible in the winter; their motion appears to be to the north west.

In June, 1785, there was at Quebec a dismal darkness, continuing about a quarter an hour, and at once, and frequently repeated at twelve, three and four o'clock, the intervals being completely relieved by vast masses of clouds streaked with fire, differing from the earthquake and was followed sky, accompanied with sudden flashes of wind, with much thunder, lightning and rain, the latter extremely thick, and mixed with ashes and black powder. In 1674 the same phenomena took place, and the sun was what could be seen, seemed of a dark red color. The most ancient of all these phenomena by accounts from a great volcano which they say exists in the Saguenier. Mr. Gagnon was informed in December, 1791 at St. Paul's bay about twelve miles below Quebec he witnessed the flames of a vast volcano, which caused the whole to appear one mass of fire, they were attended with dark smoke thrown to a great height, were accompanied with smart shocks.

An account of the earthquake of 1763 is corroborative of a tradition that was found among the Indians by the first settlers of the Shubenacadie in Nova Scotia—that the north of Cape Chat and Bay which are about 15 miles long, and four or five wide had formerly been a mountain, and had been about a century before sunk by an earthquake.

Minerals.—In the soil of so large a country there must be every great variety, yet there appears to be a sameness running through the whole as it is in every part described as lean in parts, light, or others heavy, but rarely rich or clay in any great degree of purity. Southern rapids when the mountains begin to recede to the north and south the greater part of the soil near the river, is apparently of diluvial formation, consisting of a loose and light sandy earth, ten or twelve inches in depth mixed with gravel or clay. Up the north shore of the river from Three Rivers its general character immediately below that of Quebec, but as it goes inward the interior it becomes heavier, and in the northern range of mountains, poor and unfit for cultivation. On the south side of the river from Three Rivers to far up the Lake which is more or less deep loam, in some places rich, in others heavy. On the range of highlands which further westwardly the land rises near the heads of the rivers are stony, but would yield preserves generally any crop in vast quantities eastward on the peninsula of Gaspe, along the Bay Chaleur it becomes reddish and very rich. Montreal island is generally allowed to be some places the light loam and in others a stratum of limestone with small pebbles mixed.

The Huguenots say the general character of the soil is that of fertility; that hemp and flax grow naturally, and that the first settlers found in the first crop on new lands; the soil being generally too much in the outset for grain.

In many cases, however, it is exhausted, and the returns small: the census of 1827 giving an average of only 7 minots or grain to an acre, the same author says that "the scientific cultivation of the soil is not known." Canadians may pursue the system handed down by their ancestors, ignorance, or loneliness of the means of intellect abroad." Mr. Ferguson, a Scotch traveller in 1831, also says "The Canadians also pursue the old Scotch system of cultivation—to feed and out-fold, taking two crops from their fields, until nothing but weeds remain; and looking to nature for the restoration of their once productive powers unless affected. The same writer says that he was assured of this fact, that a few years ago many farmers wants to land their daughters as a portion of the St. Lawrence to get rid of it. Another evidence of the natural fertility of the soil, from the returns of the census of 1825, the number of acres under arable crop in rear was 307,331 acres, and the quantity of hay was 1,112,000 tons, giving 3 1-12 tons of hay to the acre; in each load of hay we have 3 loads per year per acre, or 9 loads per acre for each successive year, a crop of three—a crop hardly where succeeded by hay. Our wonder is that there should be but the crops are so small, and rather that they are not much smaller. The only conclusion upon the question of fertility of hay consumed, because it does not appear that artificial manures are used—indeed if it is that the large quantities are in some places sufficient to go to waste.—*N. Brunswick Journal.*

Baltimore County Court.—We give below an important decision made by the Judges of Baltimore County Court, in regard to the competency of a witness, during the progress of the recent Woodward vs. Robertson, which was decided yesterday.

During the progress of the trial, an individual was called as a witness for the Plaintiff, and whom the usual oath was tendered to him by the Clerk, he declined to take it, stating at the time, that he was conscientious against swearing upon the book. He was then asked whether he was a Christian Religion, and he refused to answer that question—stating however, that he believed in the existence of a Supreme Being—he afterward stated that he was willing to swear in a qualified manner, but in the manner that he was usually sworn. Upon being asked whether he believed in a state of future rewards and punishments, he stated that he believed that a man would be punished for his misdeeds he would be punished in the world to come, he said it was hard to say what would be done with a man who had led this world. His was then asked by the Court whether he believed that there would be hereafter a final judgment day, when all men would be punished for the misdeeds committed in this world; to which he replied, that he thought that it was highly probable that there would be—whereupon the Court directed the witness to stand aside and refused to permit him to be sworn.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Saturday Evening Post.

OCTOBER 3, 1835.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

$1 per annum—$2 if not paid within six months. No subscription taken for less than six months, and all orders not accompanied with the money will be considered as for a single year.

ADVERTISING.—For the first square 16 lines or less) one insertion $1, each subsequent insertion 50 cents—$20 a year or squares—with ten per cent. discount to yearly advertisers.

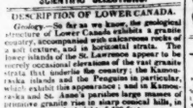
Letters and communications must be post paid to insure attention.

The usual "Ten" is charged to a club.

Any person procuring ten Dollars current, in advance, will be entitled to the eleventh copy.

Agents for the Post are allowed by the Post Office regulations, one dollar in ten which is the compensation to be allowed.

THE SILK CULTUPIST.



MORUS MULTICAULIS, AT SODUS.

A few days since we had the pleasure of spending a day at Sodus; and in that pleasant and fertile region, adding more pleased as that the fine plantations of Chinese mulberry on the farm of Mr. Hasting, of that place. This must could more electually demonstrate the adaptation of the soil and climate of the northern shore of Lake Ontario to the culture of the Mulberry, with silk growth, than a visit to that place. Situation, and examination of the beautiful cotton produced from worms fed on the foliage of these trees or plants, and the pleasure of hearing and ascertaining the extent, and the expense of such a plantation we address note to the gentleman, who he was kindly responded, and which is appended to this article. After receiving Mr. Dunning's note, we had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Hasting, who is a native of Massachusetts, but now of Burlington, N. Jersey, and one who is largely interested in the extensive mulberry plantations and silk manufactures now subsisting near that place. They are feeding a hundred feet of worms at present season, and intend to double the number the next year. We regretted to learn, however, that it was not the intention of those interested in the mulberry plantations of Mr. Dunning to remove the whole to Philadelphia, where they were wanted for feeding worms, and to supply the increasing demand for silk goods in that city and vicinity. We hope that some gentleman will establish an interest in the culture of the silk worm, take management of the whole business, and feed from the section of the country, as these rapid plantations and silk manufactures now subsisting near that place. They are feeding a hundred feet of worms at present season, and intend to double the number the next year. We regretted to learn, however, that it was not the intention of those interested in the mulberry plantations of Mr. Dunning to remove the whole to Philadelphia, where they were wanted for feeding worms, and to supply the increasing demand for silk goods in that city and vicinity. After receiving Mr. Dunning's note, we had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Hasting, who is a native of Massachusetts, but now of Burlington, N. Jersey, and one who is largely interested in the extensive mulberry

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5

Ashes.		Upla. Pa.	.47 50
Pot,		Southern do	.45 00
Pearl,		Louisiana	.45 00
Beeswax.		Flour.	5 75
Yellow,	26	Rye,	3 62½
Bricks.		Corn Meal.	3 62½
Philadelphia,	6 00	Grain.	
Trenton,	6 00	Wheat, red,	1 40
Hancock,	6 00	White,	1 45
Brandywine,	6 00	Rye,	75
Candles.		Corn, yellow,	70
Sperm,	37	Oats,	45
Tallow,	12	Barley,	1 00
Coal.		Malt,	1 00
Lehigh, per ton,	5 50	Beans,	1 50
Schuylkill,	5 50	Peas,	1 00
Cotton.		Hay.	
Upland,	11	Timothy, per ton,	18 00
Alabama,	11	Clover,	15 00
Feathers.		Hides.	
Live Geese,	37	Dry,	8
Flaxseed.		Green,	5
Rough, per bush.	1 00	Leather.	
Clover.		Philadelphia,	23
Timothy,	3 75	Baltimore,	23
Orchard grass,		Boston,	23
Red top,		Lime.	
Iron.		Rockland,	1 00
Pig,	45	Stone,	1 00
Bar,	5 50	Lumber.	
Blooms,	5 50	Pine,	18 00
Lead.		Spruce,	12 00
Bar,	8	Hemlock,	10 00
Pig,	7½	Oak,	18 00
Sheet,	8	Plank.	
Molasses.		Pine,	18 00
New Orleans,	32	Spruce,	12 00
Muscovado,	30	Hemlock,	10 00
Nails.		Oak,	18 00
Cut,	5	Shingles.	
Naval Stores.		Pine,	3 00
Tar,	2 50	Cedar,	3 00
Pitch,	2 50	Cypress,	3 00
Rosin,	2 50	Oil.	
Turpentine,	3 00	Linseed,	1 00
Oil Cake.		Sperm,	2 50
Linseed,	1 00	Whale,	1 00
Cotton Seed,	1 00	Lard,	1 00
Paints.		Tanners'.	1 00
Red Lead,	8	Potash.	
White Lead,	8	Pearl,	5 50
Red Oxide,	8	Pot,	5 50
Provisions.		Rice.	
Beef,	6 00	Carolina,	4
Pork,	10 00	Saltpetre.	
Prime Mess,	15 00	Refined,	15
Butter,	15	Crude,	12
Lard,	10	Soda.	
Cheese,	8	Bicarbonate,	5
Hams,	10	Ash,	3½
Shoulders,	6	Salt.	
Sides,	8	Liverpool,	1 25
Tallow,	8	Turks Island,	1 25
Rosin.		Sugar.	
Common,	1 50	Brown,	8
Pale,	2 00	Loaf,	11
Extra pale,	2 50	Lump,	10
Seeds.		Tobacco.	
Clover,	6	Kentucky,	6
Flaxseed,	1 75	Virginia,	6
Timothy,	2 50	Manufactured,	12
Whiskey.		Wool.	
Hhds.	25	Saxony Fleece,	45
Bbls.	25½	Merino,	45
Wool.		Pulled,	35
Merino,	45	Country,	30
Pulled,	35	Yarn.	
Country,	30	Cotton,	30
Yarn.		Zinc.	
Cotton,	30	Sheet,	8

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

It appears from a letter published in the Massachusetts Spy, that during the last year petitions signed by eighty individuals, were presented to Parliament for the advancement of education, and in the present year the number of signatures amounted to thirty-six thousand. It was remarked by a Mr. Wyse, in the House of Commons, that there were in England and Wales, not less than one million ninety-seven thousand children between the ages of seven and fourteen; and one million two hundred thousand, between the ages of three and seven, who receive no instruction of any description, in schools. The number of those between seven and fourteen years, who are instructed is one million, one hundred and fifty-four thousand, one hundred and four. In a circle of the country, including Manchester, Salford, Bolton and Liverpool, which contains a population of 647,000 children, only 27,000 are in schools.

The effect of education in preventing the commission of crime is shown by the following enumeration. Of 22,097 committals, in the year 1837, there were 6664 males, and 1760 females; making a total of 8467 who could not read or write; 10,542 males, and 3088 females, making in all 13,630 who were able to read and write imperfectly, but whose education extended no further than this; 1,100 males, and 200 females, who could read and write well, and only 39 males and 3 females who could pretend to a liberal education.

A correspondent of the Cleveh.-ad Herald, at Green Bay, gives an account of the present location of the Oneida, Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians, who formerly occupied a part of the State of New York. The Oneidas are settled about nine miles west of Green Bay, on the west side of Lake Winnebago, in which place they have three townships of land, or about twenty thousand acres, they are in a state of moral people, and in their habits and manners civilised.

Lord Durham, Governor General of Canada, on the reception of official despatches, communicating the debate in parliament on the administration determined to resign his commission. This proceeding has produced some excitement in Canada, and the people have generally desired him to continue in charge of the government. The Ministers of the crown found it impossible for them to sanction the measures adopted in relation to the state prisoners, and the only alternative that remained for Lord Durham was to resign. The duty which the Governor had to discharge amongst others of a serious character was not be urged that the error committed by him was the result of any other feeling than a desire to restore tranquility to the country.

"A NEW DISCOVERY OF THE UTMOUT IMPORTANCE."

We observe an advertisement in the daily papers with the above heading; and what think you is the discovery? Why, it is one generally known, *which* WHISKEY and ALCOHOL *can be produced in a very easy manner, out of ingredients on hand in every country store, more genuinely pure much cheaper and free more Spirits than all those of which that article has been made before.* Here is a new process by which liquid poison may be distributed much cheaper than ever, and for years ago a book was published, publicly advertised, and widely circulating grocers, innkeepers and others how to make spirits and wines and spirituous liquors, by a combination of different drugs, &c. so completely that the compound could not be distinguished from the genuine juice of the grape, apple, or corn.

We recently published an account of large manufactories in Cincinnati, for the manufacturing of liquors—that is practiced every where—but for concocting them from the foundation, and no doubt from the most deleterious and poisonous substances, when they can be obtained, *cheaper* than wholesome materials.

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LONDON.

Mr. D. Wright is now exhibiting his splendid Diorama in Sansom street above Eighth, commencing at the entrance of the Crypts of Wells Cathedral, and a grand panoramic view of the city of London, painted on twenty-two hundred feet of canvass by R. W. Hemgugh, Esq. The most remarkable buildings in this great metropolis are displayed with a correctness adapted to impress the spectator with an idea that he is beholding the reality. The artist has endeavored to communicate a better knowledge of London than could be acquired by a month's reading. The panorama opens with the Tower, Trinity House, St. Paul's Cathedral, Waterloo Bridge, Westminster Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Hall, with other remarkable objects. This magnificent panorama should be visited by all who appreciate the arts, and more especially by those who have not had an opportunity of seeing the original.

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THE PHOENIX.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1838.

ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

The Whigs have carried the day in Baltimore for the first time—against all the power of the party discipline, official patronage, and money applied by the administration. Whole average Whig majority 156. For Governor, Steele, 8,274; Grason, 8,118; Constitutional, 6074. We subjoin the following extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6th, 1838.

Dear Sir,—I have but a moment before the closing of the mail. We have after a very hard battle, elected our *entire ticket*. We have had every thing to contend with. The whole power of the General Government, and city officers both in the Van Buren wards, a mob had possession of the polls, so that many of our old and infirm men lost their votes. About one o'clock this morning, when it was ascertained the Whigs had carried the city, the Van Buren party marched up to treat the Republican office to pull down the Chronicle office; they were driven off by the Whigs. Gray street, from the Chronicle office to the Republican office, is *literally covered with brick bats*. The City Guard were ordered out at two o'clock, keep and were under arms until day light. When every thing is known more into view, we have *done wonders*, achieved a most splendid victory.

We are pleased to observe by the following paragraph from the American Sentinel, that that patriotic portion of democracy view such law in a correct light.

A Rat.—We learn, that on the night of the election in Baltimore, a rat was found in the room of the office of the *Baltimore Chronicle*, a White paper, and that the Whigs who were assembled in front of it, and rejoicing, were alarmed at their success. It appears, that Cols. O'Donnell and Gist, Gen. Stansbury, Capts. Sharp, Jameson and Greaves, Capts. Robb and Cooney, Lewis Harrod, Esq. and Mr. Henkman of Frederick, assembled, on a new discovery, in the lower house of Assembly, to attend to any general question, which might arise in the course of the evening, involving the great interests of the Cherokees on the subject of emigration.

For the first account it was conceived, that he was a citizen of North Carolina, because his name had appeared in the public papers from that State under the treaties of 1817 and 1819, and that Gen. Wool, Gen. Nelson, Gen. Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, with the approbation of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, for terminus in Ohio. On the other side it was contended that the prisoner was not a citizen and that the permission to remain was void, being in violation of the treaty of 1535-6, which declared that the Cherokees were to possess no authority to discharge from the country any citizen, and did not form, in the body of his return to the country, and that the power to revoke the permission given to the prisoner to remain in the country.

Judge Keith determined, in substance, that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the treaty of 1835-6, the Cherokees were entitled to the benefit of the treaty, which gave the agreed upon in which they bound themselves to remove having expired, the Government of the U. States not only had the right, but were bound to remove the Indians from the ceded territory; that the Secretary of War, for that purpose possessed no authority to discharge from the custody of the military, any citizen who had arrested the Indians, the body of any prisoner legally in custody, and that the writ must be made to the charge of his official functions, and that the person who had the prisoner in charge, if given, was not, no matter by whom granted, or upon what, existed in any officer of the Government to be an improper interference by any individual in violation of the terms of the treaty.

Death by Hydrophobia.—Died in Petersburg, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Mary Ann Hyde, aged 36 years, Master Pleasant Butterworth of that place, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Hyde was six or seven weeks ago, that youth was bitten by a Dog belonging to the family having some of the excitement of rabies. Mrs. Hyde apprehending that he was induced to apply to one of the *celebrated* Medical Men in this city, who after trying all his virtues to deliver him from the distressing malady, but in vain. He died, however, the stage of more than a week, he was induced by his friends to submit himself to a mercurial course until he was salivated, with a view to hope that all was well, and the possibility that the disease had left him, but he was not so, he continued in the enjoyment of his usual health, until the 10th inst. when he was taken with a slight pain between the shoulders and a chill. He was attended by a Physician on saturday morning, arose to get some water, and was seized with those spasmodic symptoms which were so well known to be the effects of hydrophobia. They continued to increase upon him gradually, until the 19th at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when disease assumed its most violent form, spasm after spasm, until he terminated his sufferings. He continued in the possession of his reason until the very moment of his death.—Pleasant was a youth possessed of a kind and amiable disposition, and was beloved by his friends, affectionate for his relations, and universally beloved by those who knew him. He has fallen a victim to that evil for evil it exists in the form of dogs, and among animals among us, the utility of which is much questioned, and has created a thousand fold by the dangers and miseries to which they expose the community.—*Intel.*

Advertising Debts.—A curious case was tried last week, before Judge Ingraham, in the New York Court of Common Pleas. It was an action brought by the Sheriff of New York against H. F. Hutchins, a dry goods merchant, for a balance in advertising for sale a piece of *plantation* for $66, held by the defendant. The defendant had paid for the publication, and as evidence of malicious intention, proved that the sale of the plantation had refused to sell the note for any thing less than the amount of the face, and that his intention in the publication was to expose the plaintiff to the ridicule of the people of New York. On the part of the defence it was shown that the plaintiff's character was not beyond the reach of libel, he being a professional for the reach of who would raise the wind by blarney or borrowing, and was known by the name of *plaintiff*. The jury found for the defendant.

Life Insurance.—Life insurance is a system of mutual assistance, by which the loss sustained by the death of individuals is borne by the community. Every appearance promises an abundant harvest.—*Standing Alter.*

Fire.—Fire in the corn crops conflicting accounts are given. The corn districts nearest Philadelphia do not appear to have suffered as yet—the wheat looks strong and healthy, and if not injured by rust the harvest will be an abundant one.—*Birmingham Gaz.*

A few days since, an elegantly dressed female, whose name out of respect to her husband we forbear to mention, was brought before Justice Parker, charged with having committed an act of petty larceny. She was accurately and expensively dressed, that the magistrate sent a note to her husband, requesting him to send up to her some less expensive clothes before she left the prison, but he replied that he would have nothing to do with her. On enquiring into the facts of the case, it appeared that some months ago, the husband had left his wife in charge of a house which was pursued to such an excess as to destroy all her domestic peace, and in consequence her husband left her and sent his two children to Long Island, where they remained. Some months afterward she having promised reformation, he took her back and the children also, and re-commenced housekeeping, but soon forgot her promise, and pursued her old habits, and her husband was again compelled to leave her. Upon this occasion after she was arrested, the husband appeared at the Upper Police Office to know what he should do with the children, being girls, and wished to know if he could take charge of them. It was then that in addition to her other, an habitual drunkard, Mrs. —— had behaved in the most inhuman manner to the eldest child, an interesting girl of 5 years, whom she had been in the habit of beating daily with a rope. The child's back was examined by the Magistrate, and from the nape of the neck to the knees, there was no space uncovered. No complaint of this offence was made, and of course the Magistrate could take no cognisance of it, but the children were promptly handed over to the care of their father. The mother, who was tried for the assault, was acquitted.—*N. Y. Cour & Inq.*

Before day-break of Saturday morning, there fell here one of the heaviest rains ever known, and the consequent floods have caused much damage to public works and private property in Petersburg and the neighboring country. The large stone culverts which give passage to the stream passing under Market, Bank and Old streets, were quite too small for the violence of the current, and the water overflowed the lower parts of both Bank and Old streets, several feet deep, filling the cellars and ruining over many of the floors above. The Post Office and Banking House, on Bank street, has 13 inches depth of water over their floors, which are covered with a little above the footway. It is supposed that the loss to the town, in the damage to culverts, streets, &c. will not be less than $5,000, and that to individuals will be many times more. The large brick tobacco factory of J. L. Moore, Esq. on the side of the Bank street culvert, is partly washed away, and much of the remainder of the building is rent asunder.

No mail came from north to south for 36 hours, showing that *some* where rail-roads had been rendered impassable. On the Richmond and Petersburg road, we have since heard there has been considerable injury done to the road bed as all the common road bridges on Swift Creek were carried away. The bridge at Manchester Cochero, who, after applying the proper restoratives, soon effected a perfect recovery. The child (a boy) was pronounced by the doctor to be about three weeks old.

AT MANAC.

OCTOBER, 1838.	sun rises	sun sets	moon rises
6 SATURDAY,	6 17	5 4	4 58
7 SUNDAY,	6 18	5 3	5 58
8 MONDAY,	6 20	5 1	6 58
9 TUESDAY,	6 21	5 0	7 58
10 WEDNESDAY,	6 23	4 58	8 58 (Full 3 h 5 m)
11 THURSDAY,	6 24	4 57	9 58 (Rises 10 h 58 m)
12 FRIDAY,	6 25	4 55	10 58 (Sets 10 h 58 m)

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. BARTHOLOMEW KLINE, to Miss MARY A. SMITH, all of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the John Smith, Mayor, WASHINGTON ASSEMBLY, to Miss ELIZABETH PREE, both of West Chester. [Chester county, Pa.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Thomas H. Kennard, EDWARD JOHNSON CADWALADER, Esq. of this city, to the amiable and well accomplished Miss ELIZA LEWIS, daughter of the late Dr. Lewis, of the N. Liberties.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Jason Beckley, JOHN R. BUTTON, to EMMA SCUDDEY, daughter of Mr. Benj. Smith, all of Lower Dublin township.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. J. R. Clemason, Dr. ROBERT M. SMITH, to Miss ELIZABETH SALLY B. daughter of John M. Smith, of Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Wyers, Mr. JOSEPH PARNELL, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Frederick Uber, Esq. both of Penn Township.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. David Rice, JACOB SMITH, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Samuel Rollet, all of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. GILL CARTER, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Peter Kelly, all of this city.

In Baltimore, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. R. J. Keeley, Mr. RICHARD DUNN, of this city, to Miss AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Mayer, of Baltimore.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Pa. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. WILLIAM BETTLE, to Miss MARY, daughter of James Nesbet, of Easton, Pa.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. ROBERT C. CAMPBELL, to Miss ALEXANDER STEVART, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. MATTHIAS DUBOIS, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Levi Ellmaker, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. John Todd, Mr. C. A. HILL, to Miss EMELINE OLIVER, daughter of Mr. Brown, Esq. all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. ALEXANDER BROOKE, to Miss JANE MARIA, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ramsey, all of this city.

In Bridesburg, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. JOHN JONES, to MATILDA R. BROWER, both of Bridesburg.

DIED,

On the 29th ult. after a short illness, Mr. ALEXANDER J. MILLER, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. REBECCA TAYLOR, in the 62d year of her age.

On the 1st inst. ANTHONY N. DUGAN, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. HENRY DALY, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN LEUTHERMAN, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADWALLADER, wife of Dr. Thomas Cadwallader, and daughter of Archibald Nichols, aged 63 years.

At his home, near Germantown, Ohio, on the 16th ult. Mr. MICHAEL CLEVER, aged 70 years.

On the 1st inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. LOUISA SISDALE, in the 52d year of her age.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. MARGARET HAYWARD, late of Clinton, Me. in the 80th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. at her residence in Carpenter st. Mrs. ELIZABETH BOWEN, widow of the late Thomas Bowen, of Bucks, in the 80th year of her age.

On the 2d inst. at Germantown, JAMES CAMPBELL, son of J. M. and Mary A. Sonner, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On the 2d inst. ANDREW SCOTT REED, in the 23d year of his age.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch Board of Brokers

100 shares	Western Bank,	50
50 do.	Commercial Bank,	63
50 do.	Manufacturers Bank,	40
50 do.	Mechanics Bank,	50
50 do.	Bethel Bank,	50
50 do.	Schuylkill Bank,	34½
50 do.	Farmers Bank,	50
50 do.	Kentucky Bank,	90
50 do.	Farmers' Bank, Ky.	90
50 do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	90
50 do.	Natchez Bank, Miss.	90
50 do.	Bank Louisiana,	100
50 do.	Bank Commerce,	100
50 do.	Commercial Bank, Mo.	90
50 do.	Lancaster & Schuylk.	50
50 do.	Lancaster Bank,	50
50 do.	Mex. and Tradesmen's Bank,	50
50 do.	Mechanics' Bank,	50
50 do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	75
50 do.	Bank of Tenn.	75
50 do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	93
50 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	50
50 do.	Schuylkill Nav Co.	15½
50 do.	Susquehanna Co.	50
50 do.	Somerset R. R.	50
50 do.	Reading R. R.	29½
50 do.	Susquehanna Co.	50
50 do.	Anthracite Fire Ins. Co.	24½
50 do.	Tuscarora R. R.	25
50 do.	Valley R. R.	25
50 do.	Susquehanna Co.	50
50 do.	Northern Liberties, Gas Co.	50
50 do.	Kensington & Spring R. R.	50

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Sept 26, received from ... | Sept 26, received from ...

W. Jones,	2 00	Jas. Dunphy,	2 00
Jas. Dunphy

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its Relish.

For the Saturday Evening Visitor.

CITY ANTHOLOGY.

BY JOHN J. BOBBIN, JR. OF JUNIPER STREET.

CANTATA IV. *To a friend, in answer to the inquiry "For whom did the muse instruct he will?"*

Well, 'tis a subject, I confess,
That needs the most mature reflection;
Where all are rascals, more or less,
'T is hard to make a good selection.

Some are so quickly satisfied,
They give their aid, with friendship hearty,
To any candidate, sifted,
By ties of ear'ings, to their party.

That casualties song those rags ones sing,
Whose shoulds are sore without a kennel,
"All on one side are quite the thing,"
And off opposit are birds unkennel."

Sweet intellect!—how have I rued'd,
To tear your judgments complimented!
When, by a gilded chief beguiled,
You swallow every pill presented.

To me it seems, an honest heart
Might strive in vain to be elected.
Plain-dealing, when oppos'd by art,
Would be infallibly rejected.

The greater rogue, the better chance;
The richest rogue the best for climbing:
Here's no perfection finds the chance,
And fully fills it 'fo the shinning.

The question then resolved to be—
With whom remains the least of honor?
Where all possess some point to spare,
"T is said, "Who bow may bear inspection."

Or rotten eggs to make a choice—
Why 'tis a shame for hesitation;
We'd have some reason to rejoice
If all were sent to condemnation.

But some selection must be made :—
Pick!—such a scuff! crowded to another—
Let chance and copper be our aid;
Here's ads for one and ads for t'other.

And both together are not worth
The copper that decides the question;
Fishes, by using them for meals,
We may facilitate digestion

Not fine French chief crooked treke
Are quite the thing for married laughter,
But something, rather, that should fit
Their heads beneath the magic rafter.

I say, in short, for honest men,
And only them. You think me dozing,
And, with a sneer, you answer, "Then,
Almost I say you're done gone eating."

Philadelphia, Oct. 6. 1838.

TASTE.—The editor of the Cincinnati Daily News, says, that dancing is nothing more or less than nonsense reduced to a system :—a pretty good idea.

EQUIVOCAL PREMISE.—"It seems to me," your lectures are not of the same weight," muttered a fault-finding housewife to a baker, as she pointed a couple of loaves from his basket. "Do you know you can cheat us." "I don't want to cheat you," replied the man of bread, not relishing such an insinuation. "I know the loaves were weighed—every soul of them—and one weighs just as much as t'other, by grocers and more too, I dare say, if the truth was known."

A girl, forced into a disagreeable match with an old man, whom she detested, when the ceremony of the man came to that part of the service where he broke to asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, said with great simplicity, "Oh dear, no, Sir: but you are the first person who has asked my opinion upon the affair."

CORRUPTION.—A constable was stationed at an English hustings to prevent a crowd from forcing their way among the candidates. A gentleman came up to him, and putting a shilling into his hand, said, with an attempt to rob of the smallness of the donation," I take it for granted there is a little corruption here." "Yes," said the constable, looking at the shilling, "but this is *too little*."

BATORI.—A little lawyer sparring as evidence in one of the courts, was asked by a gigantic counsellor what profession he was of having replied he was an attorney. "You a lawyer" said Brief, "why I can put you in my pocket!"

"Very likely you may!" rejoined the latter, "and if you do, you will have more law in your pocket than you ever had in your *head*.

An old lady, remarkable for her confused ideas of the meaning of words, described a clear sunset evening thus : "It was a beautiful bright night — the moon made every thing as light as a cork!"

CLASSICAL ENGLISH.—A gentleman of the western country, who had conferred an university education, and farmed his own estate, being desirous of avoiding himself of the judgment of an experienced yeoman, took occasion one day, and after describing his plan of cropping, and the methods he had pursued in other respects, directed the yeoman's attention to a large accumulation of manure, observing that that was a *one* pile now. "Eee," quoth the yeoman," that be a sign o' guano on to be sure."

The following singular circumstance is said to have lately occurred at Baden Baden. A young Austrian count, having had an uncommon good run at roulette, brought home and carefully locked up 30,000 florins (about 60,000 francs). When he rose in the morning, not only his gold was gone, but to his astonishment, his old fashioned servant, Fritz, was missing also. In about a week's time, to the surprise of all, Fritz made his appearance. "And where do you come from?" said the count. "From Paris!" "What have you been there for, and what's become of my money?" "Why, sir, I thought you would play again, and lose your money; so I took it home and here's your father's receipt for it."

RURAL ECONOMY.—If Charles V. be really entitled to the credit of having disseminated turnips and comely ceremonials throughout Europe, surely he had his reward, for it is recorded that on his entry into Douay, not only was he treated to a great state supper triumphal arch, so decorated with flowers, but that the magistrates, to do honor to the occasion, put a clean shirt upon the body of the market cross, that was hanging in chains at the city gate.

TANNING AND EASTHERING.—The use of the Tan and Feathers in the punishment of thieves is one of great antiquity. Richard I. in his voyage to the Holy Land, ordained that "if any one be convicted of theft, let his head be shaved like Champion's, let melted pitch be poured upon it, that he may be known, and let him be set on shore at the first land to which the ship approaches."

TOMATO.—It is said by Mr Jefferson, that we are indebted to Dr Boorsey, a Virginia practitioner, for the introduction of the tomato. He was of opinion that a person who would eat enough of those vegetables would never die. They failed, however, to confer immortality upon their introducer.

As the snowdrop comes amid snow and sleet, appearing as the herald of the rose so religion comes amid the blight of affliction, to remind us of a perpetual summer, where the bright sun never retires behind a wintry cloud.

"Here you little rascal, walk up and account for yourself; where have you been?" "After the girls, father." "Don't you know better than that? Did you ever know one to do so when I was a boy?"

Perhaps if the power of becoming beautiful were granted to the ugliest of mankind, he would only wish to be so changed, that when changed, he ought be considered a very handsome likeness of his former self.

A person in Richmond advertises for a wife, and particularly mentions, that she must have no property whatever. An excellent chance, girls!

THE SUMMIST AND UGLIEST.—According to the New Orleans Picayune, there is in that city a young fop who faces so light that it takes two lights to see him, and then they can't without lights to see him, and then they can't without the aid of a microscope; and also so ugly that his own shadow went follow him.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A ROGUE.

In the Third Report of Captain Williams, inspector of prisons in the northern and eastern districts, printed and presented by Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, we find the following :

"As a proof of the total want of discipline, and the mischief of ranchief of association, I annex a copy of a paper taken from a most notorious character lying at Nottingham borough jail, or the sentence of transportation : it was communicated by himself, another prisoner acting as his amanuensis ; and it is said to contain a real account of his life and depredations."

"My name is Isaac Holden, you very well do know, And when I was ten years of age, a nobbing I did go; It was out of my mother's bed, as you the truth shall know,

Seven apple ace guineas I did take, I solemnly declare.

Then to the Lock yards I did go, all for to earn my bread,

I had not been there many months before a thought came in my head,

I would run full two docks, as I very well did know,

Resolved I was to steal them, and have a glorious due

The next to it Ison I did go in company with three more,

To Sir John Trevell's orchard, where there was apples galore;

Seven strike of those apples we stole I do declare,

And for to bring those apples home we stole Abraham Clerk's black mare.

It was not long after when a thought came in my head,

That we could rob Bill Hancocks sheep, so to my pal I said,

Thyrsus a great deal of money all in that time I know I'vg a law that will c fix, at home and let us go.

Then when we go one time sheep, O how he did beat stair,

To see so many half Spence, a big bull O declare;

The amount of them was 30*l.* and the weight we grest you know,

We carried them home to the Whitsun, and in we did I hand them.

Besides ten pounds in silver my boys we took away,
Which landed us to spend my boys for many a good day;

For we know when that was gone my lads we became piety more.

It was about three months after we went into this new,
There was double sixteen five fools, and do ought it was to stair,

One couple of those fools we eat, the rest we gave away.

And thought God would reward me all in a future day.

To Buckminster the next I went appearance to be bound,

And before I had been there six months I began to look round,

It was all at the public house where I odd come used to go,

For we know when that was gone my lads we became piety more.

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And before I had been there six months I began to look round,

It was all at the public house where I odd come used to go,

The landlord he had three fine geese, as you the truth shall know,

These geese I *did* condemn to die without the least fear,

And the very first opportunity I stibbs I them from there,

And my master and I was the best lad that ever had been there.

Often into the butcher's shop my master did me send,
To fetch a leg or two more—to one him and a friend;
And when that I had brought it he sent me back again
With the bill and the money to pay all for the same.

One time I on the cupboard where there was plenty more,
Often thinks I unto myself that we will add to my store,
So when my master was looking I went and took a knife,
And *slyly* went into the shop and fetched the boxy out.

I took one master of two pound and then I ran away,
Thought I would a sailoger be, for fear they should me near.

I rob'd Mrs. Shipman of five pound, that was a glorious day;

I spge there and spent it, and then we ran clear away,

It was to Woolwich that we went, for there the regs were to be sent by.

I had not joined the regiment long before I was on the look ov't,

Then I eyed a drunken sailgnt not with his pocket book half out,

I made free to take it and thought it was no harm,
And it contained 70*l.* the, and we made a great alarm.

But we *slyly* calls to Greenwich went, being as it was the fair,

There we picked up a sailor bold that was spotting there,

We rob'd lady Morgan, as you have heard before,

Of fifty pounds in money, and fifty more in plate,
It was enough I'm sure to buy a small estate.

Wilson Langford he got hanged, and G. Hurst he went for life,

And I have remained a robber all the days of my life,
Jack Hurst and Will Fielding from Yorkshire they came,

And with me and Tom Kirkham did carry on the game.

O then to Grantham Church we went where there was blow galore,

Three hundred pounds in money we got, and plate later on of more.

O what a row the next morning when the parson found it out,

Then next we rob'd a horse-dealer, from Buckminster he came,

He was a swaggering lame-duck, Bob Barrum was his name,

We stole a horse of 100*l.* as fours a fair he came,
And put a tail right through he hat when going down the lane.

O then to Cotgrave town I went without any more to say,
I am sure the in a roving blade the natives they did say;

From William II. II of Cotgrave two game fools I did steal,
And bought the cock all for 5*l.* in a pair of silver heels.

This cock he fought at Scanton, an excellent battle he fought,

He was as black as jet when a many people knew;
This cock he fought and fought long my boys before he won the prize,

But then I fought that cock again and he lost both his eyes.

Then I went to Cotgrave back again without either hat or shoes,
And I was taken up in a public house the constable fetched me on ;

They said you have stole two fools my man we very well do know,
And for the same offence six months to Southwell I did go.

So then I thought unto myself here I will not stay,
Then I resorted my course to Nottingham on an unhappy day ;

I now had been in Nottingham about nine months, or more,
When I went to the House and Trumpet for to pay off a score.

Then as I was sitting there getting a can of ale,
Who should come in but William Ward and offered two shirts for sale ;

He said for to buy one, I said it was too good,
He said it it will not suit you, you perhaps know who it would.

It was on the nose these shirts were hung to dry,
Some scamping blade there cause that way and no time can be spye ;

One of these shirts I sold Ralph Brough as you do know,
And they belonged to Mr. Mills that lived on the Long Row.

It was a short time after Ralph Brough he pawned the shirt,
And through that very reason we both got in the dirt.
William Ward he got transported for seven long years,
And I went to the house of correction, that put away my tears.

Then about five years after for murder I got tried,
For murdering William Greendale the people they did say,
Some base man and woman tried to sweat my life away,
And since they have not prospered up to the present day.

When I was ranged at the bar along with Adam Wagg,
Some said they will get hanged, and some they will get legd :
But after this, my boys, nothing could I do,
There was a flaw in the indictment, and they had to let me go.

And now I am tried again for a trifling thing you know,
But for it acre as the crow can find, I solemnly declare.

It is for an old jacket that is really worn out,
But if ever I come back again I will that devil clout."

LEAD MAN.—A reverend doctor of a very gloomy disposition, was one day accosted by his fellow with the following salutation : "Well, doctor, I hope you have taken care of your soul?" "Why my friend?" said the divine, "Because," replied the other, "your body is not worth caring for."

When the Duke de Choiseul, a remarkably meagre man, came to London to negotiate a peace, Charles Townshend being asked whether the French Count excited any curiosity in the curiosities of a treaty, answered, "I do not know ; but they have sent the *outline of an ambassador*."

A poor, diminutive Frenchman, being ordered by his physician to drink a glass of beer, reluctantly replied, with a heavy sigh; "Alas! doctor, that is impossible, for I only hold a pint."

A remarkable case of leanness is mentioned in history, of a Count, who became so thin, and dry as all the strengthening food he took was unable to fat, through the celebration of mass, as his body acted of the efficacious and was converted into grease.

To see so many half Spence, a big bull O declare;

The amount of them was 30*l.* and the weight we grest you know,

We carried them home to the Whitsun, and in we did I hand them.

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These geese I *did* condemn to die without the least fear,

And the very first opportunity I stibbs I them from there,

And my master and I was the best lad that ever had been there.

Often into the butcher's shop my master did me send,
To fetch a leg or two more—to one him and a friend;
And when that I had brought it he sent me back again
With the bill and the money to pay all for the same.

One time I on the cupboard where there was plenty more,
Often thinks I unto myself that we will add to my store,
So when my master was looking I went and took a knife,
And *slyly* went into the shop and fetched the boxy out.

I took one master of two pound and then I ran away,
Thought I would a sailoger be, for fear they should me near.

I rob'd Mrs. Shipman of five pound, that was a glorious day;

I spge there and spent it, and then we ran clear away,

It was to Woolwich that we went, for there the regs were to be sent by.

I had not joined the regiment long before I was on the look ov't,

Then I eyed a drunken sailgnt not with his pocket book half out,

I made free to take it and thought it was no harm,
And it contained 70*l.* the, and we made a great alarm.

But we *slyly* calls to Greenwich went, being as it was the fair,

There we picked up a sailor bold that was spotting there,

We rob'd lady Morgan, as you have heard before,

Of fifty pounds in money, and fifty more in plate,
It was enough I'm sure to buy a small estate.

Wilson Langford he got hanged, and G. Hurst he went for life,

And I have remained a robber all the days of my life,
Jack Hurst and Will Fielding from Yorkshire they came,

And with me and Tom Kirkham did carry on the game.

O then to Grantham Church we went where there was blow galore,

Three hundred pounds in money we got, and plate later on of more.

O what a row the next morning when the parson found it out,

Then next we rob'd a horse-dealer, from Buckminster he came,

He was a swaggering lame-duck, Bob Barrum was his name,

We stole a horse of 100*l.* as fours a fair he came,
And put a tail right through he hat when going down the lane.

O then to Cotgrave town I went without any more to say,
I am sure the in a roving blade the natives they did say;

From William II. II of Cotgrave two game fools I did steal,
And bought the cock all for 5*l.* in a pair of silver heels.

This cock he fought at Scanton, an excellent battle he fought,

He was as black as jet when a many people knew;
This cock he fought and fought long my boys before he won the prize,

But then I fought that cock again and he lost both his eyes.

Then I went to Cotgrave back again without either hat or shoes,
And I was taken up in a public house the constable fetched me on ;

They said you have stole two fools my man we very well do know,
And for the same offence six months to Southwell I did go.

So then I thought unto myself here I will not stay,
Then I resorted my course to Nottingham on an unhappy day ;

I now had been in Nottingham about nine months, or more,
When I went to the House and Trumpet for to pay off a score.

Then as I was sitting there getting a can of ale,
Who should come in but William Ward and offered two shirts for sale ;

He said for to buy one, I said it was too good,
He said it it will not suit you, you perhaps know who it would.

It was on the nose these shirts were hung to dry,
Some scamping blade there cause that way and no time can be spye ;

One of these shirts I sold Ralph Brough as you do know,
And they belonged to Mr. Mills that lived on the Long Row.

It was a short time after Ralph Brough he pawned the shirt,
And through that very reason we both got in the dirt.
William Ward he got transported for seven long years,
And I went to the house of correction, that put away my tears.

THE WEST CHESTER YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

In West Chester, Pa.

UNDER the supervision of Dr. J. W. Cook and wife, has been reorganized on the first of May, 1838, by the appointment of Mrs. A. H. Lloyds Principal, late of the Female Seminary, at Trenton.

The Borough of West Chester, in which this Seminary is located, is remarkable for its healthy situation. Every pupil is required to attend public worship on the Sabbath, in the morning, at the Presbyterian Church, and in the afternoon, at the Episcopal Church, unless their parents or guardians otherwise direct. Parents who have already visited and are sure to the country, know the delightful walks through fields, and the water power, and most beautiful scenery in the vicinity of the Borough. Dr. Cook's Horse Mademoiselle, and the premises which the Seminary occupies, are unsurpassed for beauty, by any in the State.

The terms of tuition will be found moderate, and will be made known to those that may be attracted to the Seminary.

Letters addressed to the Principal, Mrs. A. H. Lloyds, will be promptly attended to.

Reference is kindly permitted to the following gentlemen, to whom application may be made by those who wish to confer with parents, guardians, &c. in relation to the Seminary.

Rev. Dr. Ely, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Wylie, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Potts, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Boardman, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Engles, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Brown, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Chapman